

A
TREATISE
OF
WEIGHTS, METTS,
AND
MEASURES
OF
SCOTLAND,

With their Quantities, and true
Foundation :

TOGETHER
With the Art of Metting, Measuring, and Compting
all sort of Land, with divers Tables.

By *Alexander Hunter* Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*.



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TO THE READER.

I Have set down here (Gentle Reader) in vulgar terms for the benefit of all, a necessary Treatise divided into three parts. The first part, concerneth the Weights, with the Metts, both liquid and dry , and the Measures of *Scotland*, describing their just quantities, with the foundation whereupon every one of them is grounded, with divers Observations arising upon every one of them in particular, not known to many, and yet needful to be understood of all. Secondly, you have the Art of Metting and Measuring of all kind of Land grounded upon the said Measures : showing how to reduce, and bring unequal pieces of land in sundry forms and fashions, that they may be the better measured, with the manner of measuring every fashion of land by it self particularly: and thereafter to find speedily, without compting the just quantity of every piece of land in Acres, Roods, Falls, and Ells, by a large Table made to that effect. Thirdly, because there is divers works that are Met and Measured, both in length and breadth, as pieces of Tapestry, Sclaiting of houses, building of Walls and Dykes, with the Glazen-wrights work, and such like: the manner of the compt and reckoning whereof is not known to many. Therefore there is another Table also made to help the ignorant compter, whereby the
most

The Preface.

most simple shall instantly find the just compt of every sort of work, being justly measured, as at more length is set down in the Description of the said Table. Farther, there is a Table needful for all indwellers within Burgh, shewing what every Loaf of Wheat Bread should weigh at all prices of Wheat, conform to the declaration thereof.

In setting down hereof, I cannot give contentment to all, because some will find fault, and dispraise that which others will esteem of, and others will say they could have done this much better than I have done it: I grant there is many whose skill is better than mine, if they could take the pains: but seeing they are slack in so needful a work, let them not be offended with me in preventing them: I do not presume to profit such as understands, but the simple and vulgar sort, who hath not heard of the like after our *Scottish* Reckoning: I hope that this gross beginning shall encourage some of better understanding to write farther upon this Subject, or to set forth the like for the benefit of their Countrey. And in the mean time I will request you, who have a desire to profit by these my small Labours, that you will read it through of purpose, rather to understand than to carp at it: consider it soundly, and you will find both the practice easie, and all things plain: and where any part seemeth to be obscure, I wish, my self to be present to resolve you. Accept therefore my honest intention in good part, and if I hear that it be received without detracting, it will be a means to encourage me to a farther labour for your benefit. And so I rest. Fare well.

THE

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(1)
THE
FIRST PART
OF THIS
TREATISE,
Concerneth the Description of
the Weights, Metts, and Mea-
sures of this Kingdom, and
of certain Documents arising
thereupon.

AS at the beginning all things were disposed
and made in Measure, Number, and Weight :
So for Policy and good Government in this
Kingdom of *Scotland*, like unto other Nati-
ons, we have our severall Weights, Metts and Measures;
with the foundation whereupon they were made and or-
dained. And in the first, we have our Weights, as the
Ounce weight, the Pound, and the Stone weight, for
weying of Gold, Silver, Silk, Sugar, Spices, Bread,
Wool, Butter, Cheese, Iron, and other Commodities,
upon the which weight is founded our liquid Metts, as
the Choppin, the Pint, Quart, and Gallon, for metting
of Wine, Ale, Beer, Vinegar, Oyl, Aqua-vita, with
the like liquid Commodities : So we have our dry
Metts, as the Peck, the Firloz, and the Boll, for met-
ting of all Corns, Salt, Coals, and other dry Commodi-
ties.

ties. In like manner, we have our Measures, for length, breadth, and thickness, as the Inch, the Foot, the Fathom, and the Ell: which are the foundation to measure all Merchandise with the Rod of Work, the Acre of Land, and parts thereof, with the mile of Ground, and Quantity thereof, all set down at length hereafter. And first,

Of the Weights, and Foundation thereof.

A Corn or pickle of Wheat, taken out of the mids of an Ear of Wheat, is the foundation of a Grain Weight.

18 of those Grains make the half Drop weight.

36 Grains maketh a Drop weight.

4 Drop weight, is a quarter of an Ounce.

4 quarters maketh an Ounce weight.

8 Ounces is a Mark weight.

2 Mark weight is a Pound weight.

16 Pound weight maketh the Stone weight of *Lanark*.

There was also a Trone Stone Weight, which did weigh 19 Pounds and 8 Ounces of *Paris* weight, wherewith the Butter, Cheese, Wool, Tallow, and such other Countrey Commodities as carrieth refuse was weighed.

There is other quantities whereof the weight is here set down, to give some contentment to the Reader, as a Tunn weight of light Goods, which is the common fraughting of all Merchandise betwixt this Countrey and *France*, *England*, or *Spain*, which Tunn is esteemed to weigh 600 pound weight.

A Sack of Goods, which is commonly the Fraughting of all Merchandise from this Countrey, to the
Low-

The Stan-
dard Stone
of Lanark

Of Weights, Metts, and Measures. 3

Low-Countreys, esteemed to weigh 40 Stones, or 640 Pound weight.

The Sirplith of Goods, which is the common fraughting of Merchandice betwixt this Countrey and the Eastern Countreys, is esteemed to weigh 80 Stone weight, or 1280 pound weight.

The Last of goods, is esteemed to weigh 120 stone weight or 1920 pound weight.

The Fidler of Lead, is 126 stone of 2000 pound weight.

The Weights following, are used by Apothecaries, in mixture of their Medicines, wherein the least is a Grain.

24 Grains maketh a Scruple.

3 Scruples maketh a Dragme.

8 Dragms maketh an Ounce.

16 Ounces maketh a Pound.

A Shekle weight mentioned in the Bible, is half an Ounce.

A Talent is compted to 120 pound weight.

A Talent of Money is 600 Crowns.

The weight of all quantities of Wheat Bread, at every price of Wheat, is set down in a Table hereafter following.

In all our Neighbour-Countreys the Flesh is sold by weight.

If the Meal were sold also by weight, it might prove profitable to the Leidges.

The 12 Ounces Troy weight of England, weighs 12 Ounces 3 Drop weight, 21 Grains Scottish weight.

Now of these our Weights are made other measures, both for Corns and liquid stuff.

4 *Of Weights, Metts, and Measures.*

The foundation of the liquid Metts, proceeding from the Weight.

The Standard Jugg or Pint of Striviling

The Scottish Pint, or Standard Jugg of Striviling, is found to contain 3 Pound 7 Ounce weight of the Water of Leith, every Pint is divided in 2 Choppins, and 4 Mutchkins.

2 Pints makes a Quart.

4 Quarts or 8 Pints is a Gallon.

The Salmond Barrel contains 10 Gallons.

The Herring Barrel holds 8 Gallons and an half.

2 Barrels or 17 Gallons is the full of a Bourdeaux Puncheon.

The Puncheons of high Countrey Wines are of 13 or 14 Gallons.

4 Puncheons makes a Tun.

2 Pipes is a Tun.

6 Barrekins makes a Tun.

6 English Buns of Beer is a Tun.

6 Salmond Barrels is a Tun.

8 Herring Barrels is a Tun.

12 Barrels makes a Last.

Our scottish Pint contains very near 4 Pints and an half of English.

Now if the ground be true that the Pint doth weigh 55 Ounces, then consequently,

The Tun should weigh, 116 stone 14 pound.

The Puncheon full, 29 stone 3 pound 8 ounces.

The Barrel being full, 14 stone 9 pound 12 ounces.

The Gallon should weigh, 1 stone 11 pound 8 ounces.

The Quart full, 6 pound 14 ounces.

The pint, 3 pound 7 ounces.

The Chopin, 1 pound 11 ounces and an half.

The Mutchkin full, 13 ounces 12 drop.

Of Weights, Metts, and Measures. 5

As of Weights did spring these liquid Metts, so of the same ariseth the dry Metts, as Pecks, Furllets, and Bolls.

The Foundation of the Dry Metts.

The Firlot of *Linlithgow*, which is the standard for the whole Countrey, for metting of Wheat, Rye, Beans, Pease, Meal, or white Salt, contains 21 pints and a much-kin of the Water of *Leith*: which Firlot is divided in 4 Pecks, with half Peck, and fourth part of the Peck.

The standard Firlot of Linlithgow.

The Firlot (for metting of Beer, Malt, or Oats, which were called heaped corns,) contains 31 pints of water.

4 Firlots makes the Boll.

16 Bolls is a Chalder.

18 Bolls and an half is counted for a Last of Rye.

The half Boll mett of the water measure of *Leith*, contains 9 pecks.

The *English* quarter of Corn, contains nearly 2 bolls of *Scottish* measure.

The boll of Wheat will weigh, 14 stone 3 pound.

The Firlot of dry Wheat, 3 stone 8 pound 12 ounces.

The peck will weigh, 14 pound 3 ounces.

The half peck, 7 pound 1 ounce and an half.

The Foundation of Measures, for length, breadth, and thickness.

3 Barly Corns fair and round, lying in length, without the tails, maketh an inch.

12 Inches maketh a Foot.

3 Foot is an *English* Yard.

3 Foot and an inch, or 37 inches, makes the Ell of *Edinburgh*. Which Ell is parted in 4 quarters, and every quarter in 4 nails.

The standard Ell of Edinburgh.

45 Inches is the *English* Ell.

27 Inches is the *Flemish* Ell.

In *France* every Town hath a divers measure.

The Foot wherewith the *Glazen*-wrights measures their work, some are of 9 Inches, and some but 8 Inches.

In our neighbour Countreys, and west part of this Countrey, all Timber is sold by measuring the length, the breadth, and thickness thereof, and computed by the Foot of square. To know what number of square Feet, or other measures, every piece of measured Timber contains, it may be helped by a Table, if it be found needful.

Of the Rood of Work.

A Rood of Land contains 240 Ells of measure: But a Rood of work, wrought by Masons, or Sclaters, contains but 36 Ells: that is, if any piece of work be found to be 18 Ells in length, and 2 Ells in breadth, it makes a Rood.

12 Ells in length, and 3 Ells in breadth is a Rood.

9 Ells in length, and 4 in breadth is a Rood.

8 Ells in length, and 4 Ells and an half in breadth is a Rood.

6 Ells in length, and 6 Ells in breadth is a Rood.

A Rood of Land within Burgh, is esteemed of old to be 20 Foot: that is, 5 Foot in length, and 4 Foot in breadth.

The Foundation of an Acre of land.

6 Ells of the standard of *Edinburgh*, makes a lineal Fall, wherewith Land is measured.

6 Ells long, and 6 Ells breadth, makes a superficial or square Fall, wherewith land is reckoned.

40 Falls

Of Measures.

7

40 Falls make a Rood.

10 Falls in length, and 4 in breadth, is a Rood.

8 Falls in length, and 5 in breadth, is a Rood.

4 Roods is an Acre.

So an Acre contains 160 Falls, or 960 Ells.

80 Falls in length, and 2 in breadth, maketh an Acre.

40 Falls in length, and 4 in breadth, maketh an Acre.

32 Falls in length, and 5 Falls in breadth, is an Acre.

20 Falls in length, and 8 in breadth, is an Acre.

16 Falls in length, and 10 in breadth, is an Acre.

4 Acres are compted for a Ministers Gleib.

6 Acres arable land, for an Husband land.

13 Acres is compted an Ox-gate.

4 Oxen-gate is esteemed a pound land of old extent.

The Foundation of an English Acre.

3 Barly Corns maketh an inch.

12 Inches maketh a Foot.

3 Foot is an English yard.

5 Yards and an half maketh a pearch.

40 Pearches are a Rood.

4 Roods are an Acre.

So an English acre is 160 pearches, or 880 of yards which is of Scottish measure, 856 Ells, and 8 Inches.

By

By this accompt, the *Scottish* acre is 103 Ells and 29 inches of *Scottish* measure more than the *English* acre.

The Foundation of Measures, and of the Mile.

4 Corns of barley Bear, lying in breadth, maketh a finger breadth.

4 Finger breadth is a palm.

3 Inches is a palm.

3 Palms is a span.

4 Palms is a foot.

6 Foot is a fathom.

6 Palms is a cubite.

5 Foot is a pace.

125 Paces is a furlong.

8 Furlongs is an *Italian* Mile.

2 Miles is a *French* Ligne.

4 Miles is a *German* Mile.



of Measures.

Here followeth the proportion and difference betwixt Measures, and what number of every small measures, each great measure doth contain.

A Scottish mile containeth

1	Furlongs	8
of	Falls	320
	Fathoms	986 and 4 foot
	Paces	1184
	Ells	1920
	Cubites	3946 and 1 foot
	Foots	5920
	Spans	7893 and 3 inches
	Palms	23680
	Inches	71040
	Fingers	94720

A Furlong containeth

2	Falls	40
of	Fathoms	123 and 2 foot
	Paces	148
	Ells	240
	Cubites	493 and 6 inches
	Foots	740
	Spans	986 and 6 inches
	Palms	2960
	Inches	8880
	Fingers	11840

A Fall containeth

3	Fathoms	3 and 6 inches
of	Paces	3 and 42 inches
	Ells	6
	Cubites	12 and 6 inches
	Foots	18 and 6 inches
	Spans	24 and 6 inches
	Palms	74
	Inches	222
	Fingers	296

A Fathom containeth

4	Paces	1 and 1 foot
of	Ells	1 and 35 inches
	Cubites	4
	Foots	6
	Spans	8
	Palms	24
	Inches	72
	Fingers	96

A Pace containeth,

5	Ells	1 and 23 inches
of	Cubites	3 and 6 inches
	Foots	5
	Spans	6 and 6 inches
	Palms	20
	Inches	60
	Fingers	80

An Ell containeth,

6	Cubites	2 and 1 inch
of	Foots	3 and 1 inch
	Spans	4 and 1 inch
	Palms	12 and 1 inch
	Inches	37
	Fingers	49 and 3 part.

A

A Cubite containeth,

A foot, esteemed the 6
part of a mans length
containeth,

7 of	Feet	—	1 and 6 inches	8 of	Spans	—	1 and 3 inches
	Spans	—	2		Palms	—	4
	Palms	—	6		Inches	—	12
	Inches	—	18		Fingers	—	16
	Fingers	—	24				

A Span containeth,

A Palm containeth,

9 of	Palms	—	3 of	}	Inches	—	3
	Inches	—	9		Fingers	—	4
	Fingers	—	12				

Of the fundamental Mile, which containeth,

Of paces 1000, which is of *English* measure 1666 yards
& 2 feet, & of *Scottish* measure 1721 Ells 23 inches.

Of the *English* Mile.

They compt 40 pearches to a furlong, & 8 furlongs to
a mile, which is 320 pearches, or 176 yards, & containeth
of paces 1056. Of *English* measure 1760 yards, and of
Scottish measure 1712 Ells.

So the *English* mile is more than the Fundamental, or
Italian mile of paces 56, of *English* yards, 93 and 1 inch,
and of *Scottish* measure 90 Ells and 30 inches.

Of the *Scottish* Mile.

40 Falls is a furlong, 8 furlongs is a mile, which is
320 Falls. It containeth of paces 1184, of *English* mea-
sure 1973 yards, 1920 Ells *Scottish*, and of Fathoms
986 and 2 foot. So the *Scottish* mile is more than the *Ita-
lian* mile 184 paces, of *English* measure 306. yards 2
foots, of *Scottish* measure 298 Ells and 13 inches. And
it is more than the *English* mile of paces 128. Of *En-
glish* measure 213 yards, 12 inches. And of *Scottish*
measure 207 Ells, and 20 inches.

A square *Scottish* mile, that is a mile of length, and a
mile of breadth, containeth 640 Acres of land.

(II)

THE

SECOND PART

OF THIS

TREATISE;

Concerneth the Metting and
Measuring of Land, founded
upon the former Measures.

Albeit there be many persons in the Countrey
that professe to be Measurers of Land, and
that sundry hath written upon the measuring
of Land in divers Languages; where you may learn a
great deal more than is here set down. Yet because
that some Heretors of Lands will desire to have their
Lands mett and measured, to know the quantity there-
of for their pleasure, when they cannot have a Land-
measurer to serve them, neither Books to inform them
according to our *Scottish* measures. Therefore to give
them contentment, that they themselves, or Servants,
may measure all kind of ground; whether it be *Arable*
Land, *Moors*, *Meadows*, *Mosses*, *Lochs*, *Hills*, or *Valley*-
ground, and know what every piece thereof doth con-
tain in quantity: There is here set down not only the
way how Land should be measured, but also how to
find the quantity thereof. For albeit that Land be mea-
sured both in length and breadth, that resolves not
what number of Acres, Roods, and other small quan-
tities it contains, before the Compt thereof be cast by

C

Arith.

Arithmetick, and the length be multiplied by the breadth, and thereafter divided: and because there is not many that can multiply and divide numbers; and that I have seen great ignorance in some Land measurers, in making of the Compt after the Land was measured. Therefore to eschew negligent compting, my chief care is, to set down a perfect and just Table: where you shall speedily find without compting, the quantities that any Land contains, after that the true length and breadth is found out, as is at length set down hereafter.

In the metting and measuring of Ground, First, we should know the just length and breadth thereof; next, what number of Acres, Roods, and Falls ariseth upon every length and breadth. Now to find the length and breadth, we must know by what Instrument it is found, and how to use the same, and to find what number of Acres ariseth upon the length and breadth; the compt thereof must be cast by Arithmetick, or found by the Table after following.

The Instrument wherewith Land is Measured.

The said Instrument is known to be two Staves, every one of them 6 quarters long, or thereby, pricked with Iron, having the true measures of an Ell, half Ell, and quarter Ell marked upon them, with a Cord, or small Chain the length of 6 Ells, made fast between the said Staves, a shaft length above the Pricks: which Cord would be either Barked, or well Seared with Wax, or Roset: Remembring always in case you have any great bounds of Land to measure, then your Cord or Chain would be of 18 or 12 Ells long at the least,

The

The use of the said Instrument.

The use thereof is, that two men shall carry the saids Staves, and shall begin at the end of the Land, having the said Cord stretched and stented to the full length between them, and with that measure every square piece of Land is measured over in the midst, what Falls and Ells it hath of length: and thereafter is measured cross over the midst, what Falls and Ells it hath of breadth, and a Note set down in Writ, of the just length, and just breadth: Remembering that the breadth or wideness should be truly searched, because a little error in the breadth, increaseth to a great fault in the length. And thus much for the said Instrument, and use thereof.

Before any Examples be set down for measuring of Land, it is necessary to set down the description of the Table, where to find the Compt of all Lands that shall happen to be measured.

The Description of the Table, to find the Compt of Measured Land.

There is none so ignorant, but they do, or may easily know the names of these ten Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. with their strength in the first and second place, and by a little frequenting thereof, they may attain to read and understand this Table, and the rest of the Tables following, conform to their Descriptions. And first, this Table I have made and comprehended all in the bounds of a Sheet of Paper, but it is set down here in an ample and large manner, to the intent that a part thereof may justify the other, and that the common and vulgar sort to Landwart may easily understand it. It is grounded upon the Ell of measure: wherof
6 in

6 in length, is compted for a Fall, 40 Falls for a Rood, and 4 Roods for an Acre, as is set down before. It contains sundry divers Pages: In every Page there is 4 Columns, and every Column thereof containeth 3 parts, to wit, the breadth of the Land with the length thereof, and the quantity of the number of Acres, Roods and Falls, that ariseth upon every several length and breadth; The breadth of the Land is set down upon the head of every Column, as upon the first Page there is the Column of a quarter Ell, the Column of a half Ell, with the Column of three quarters of an Ell: And the Column of an Ell upon the second Page, the Columns of 2 Ells, 3, 4, 5. Ells, which are the small Measures: Then upon the third Page, beginneth the Column of 1 Fall, of 2, 3, and 4 Falls, and so forth in order to 30 Falls, and to 100 Falls of breadth. The length is set down upon the left side of every Column, and goeth down from the head to the foot of the Page, between the two small Lines, beginning at one Fall, to 25 Falls, and to 200 Falls. The product of the number of Acres, that riseth upon the compt of the length and breadth, is set down in the broad space of every Column, against the length in the narrow or common Angle, containing 3 numbers, titled and named upon their heads, with Acres, Roods, Falls, Ells, and quarter Ells. Now to find the compt that any Land extends to, being measured in length and breadth; you shall ever seek the breadth upon the head of the Table, and the length upon the left side of that Column, and in the broad room against the length, you will find the answer what the Compt extends to. Example, a piece of Land is found to be 80 Falls in length, and 17 Falls in breadth, you shall seek

seek the Column of 17 Falls upon the head of the Table, and in that same Column seek the length 80, and you will find against 80, to the right hand 8 Acres 2 Roods, which is the quantity thereof. Another Example: A piece of Land 70 Falls of length, and 21 Falls of breadth, seek the Column of 21 Falls upon the head of the Table, and then seek the length 70. In the left side of that same Column, and against it to the right hand, you will find 9 Acres and 30 Falls. But because it may happen that some defect will be in the Printing of this Table and the next; or that any other occasion fall out, that you are not well resolved of the quantity of the Compt: therefore to justify the Table, and to give you contentment, you shall find the Compt resolved three manner of ways: The first is, to seek the breadth of the Land upon the head of the Table, and the length upon the side of the Table, as is set down in the former Examples: The second way is to seek it contrary-wise, that is, to seek the breadth in the side of the Table, and the length upon the head of the Table, and in the broad room you will find the same Compt that the first produced. The third way to find the Compt is, to divide the length in two or three parts, and to seek the Compt at sundry times, as if the number of the length be 24: to seek first the compt of 20, and then the compt of 4: and if the length 18, to seek first the compt of 10, and then the compt of 8, or seek 9. 2 times, will be 18, and you will find that all these forms will yield alike compt. Example, A piece of Land is found to be 90 Falls of length, and 24 Falls of breadth, if you seek the compt thereof after the first way, which is the easiest and best way, you will find in the Column of 24 against

against 90, standing 13 Acres 2 Roods: to seek it after the second manner, you will find in the Column of 90 against 24, the same compt of 13 Acres and 2 Roods: And to seek it after the third form, you shall cast the length 90 in 2 parts, to wit, in 40, and in 50, which maketh 90: or in 60 and 30 which maketh likewise 90, and you will find in the Column of 60 against 24. 9 Acres: and you will find in the Column of 30 against 24. 4 Acres 2 Roods: These two being added together, will yeeld the foresaid compt of 13 Acres and 2 Roods, and so all the three forms will yeeld alike compt. The like form of tryal may be used with the other Table, concerning Building and Sclaiting.

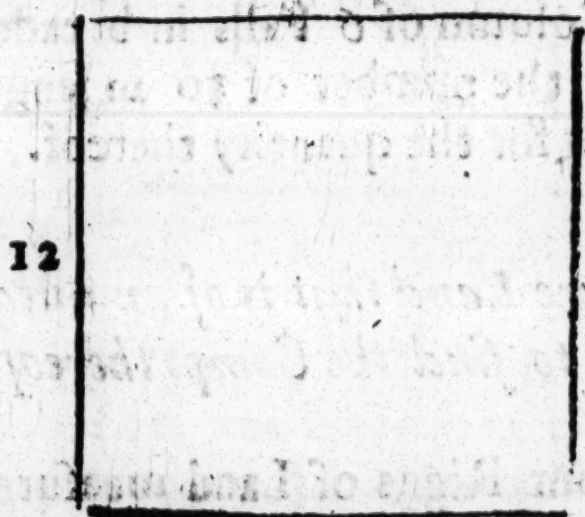
Now followeth the way to measure all sort of Land: But before my Examples be set down touching it: you must consider, that there is diverse fashions of Land, and therefore to be measured in divers manners: and some manner of Land lyeth in such sundry forms, that it cannot be measured, but in divers parts: then consider how many parts, and in what manner of fashion they must be divided, that you may measure every part according to their form and fashion: and howsoever the piece of Land be formed or fashioned, be it square, be it round or triangle, mounting to a hill, or descending in a valley, it must be reduced and brought to a certain length and certain breadth, otherwise it cannot be brought and summed to a perfect quantity of Acres, and other odd quantities.

Of



*Of the Rule of Quadrangles, and
how all square Land should be
measured.*

A SQUARE piece of Land hath four sides, or four corners, whether they differ in wideness, or not, and it is either just square: That is, when the breadth is equal to the length, as is the first figure here following, or it is a long square, as are the most part of our Riggs of Land, that is of a greater length nor breadth, conform to the next figure following.



12

The

30



The first Figure is upon all sides equal, that is 12 Falls on every side. To find the quantity thereof by Arithmetick, you must multiply the length by the breadth, which is 12 by 12: thereof ariseth 144 Falls which you shall divide by 40 Falls because 40 Falls is a Rood, and you will find that it extends to 3 Roods and 24 Falls: or otherwise to seek the compt thereof in the Table, if you cannot multiply nor divide numbers: and you will find in the Column of twelve Falls of breadth, against the number of twelve Falls in length 3 Roods and 24 Falls, as said is. The second Figure, is a long Square, not equal on all sides, yet equal in breadth at both ends, and equal of length at both the sides, the length thereof is 30 Falls, and the breadth 6 Falls: To know the compt thereof by the Table, you shall seek the Column of 6 Falls in breadth: and you will find against the number of 30 in length, an Acre and twenty Falls for the quantity thereof.

*How to Measure Land that is of an unequal breadth,
and to find the Compt thereof.*

THere is four Riggs of Land measured, and they are found to be 40 Falls in length: and because they

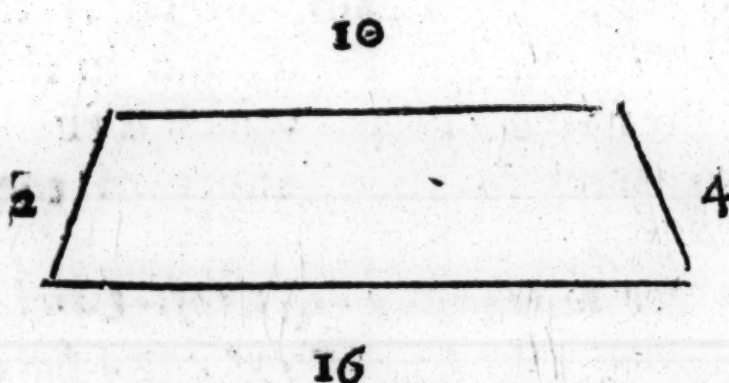
they are not of equal breadth, we measure the breadth thereof at two or three sundry parts, as the fashion of the Ground requires. The broadest part is found to be ten Falls in breadth, the narrowest part to be but six Falls, and the middle part eight Falls of breadth. These three breadths being cast together, they extend to 24 Falls, whereof the third part is 8 Falls, which is the just breadth. Now to find the quantity thereof in the Table, seek the number 8 Falls, which is the breadth upon the head of the said Table, and in the same Column against the number of 40, which is the length, you will find two Acres for the quantity of the said four Riggs.

When you are to measure any Croft-Land, or Borrow-Riggs, and cannot espy by your eye any difference in the breadth thereof, yet for trying of the truth, you shall try the breadth thereof the oftener, at every 10 Falls of the length at the least, and write every one of them particularly, and suppose that you have taken the breadth at 6 sundry times, you shall add them all in one Sum, and then divide that Sum in 6 parts, and take that sixth part for your breadth, and with that breadth and the just length resort to the Table.

To Measure Land that is unequal both in length and breadth.

A Piece of Land being unequal at all parts, is measured at both the sides, and at both the ends, the length of the longest side is 16, and the shortest side is 10, the breadth at the broadest end is 4, and at the narrow end 2. Now add the two lengths together, as 16 and 10 makes 26. Take the half thereof which is 13 for the length: and add the two breadths together,

together, as 4 and 2 makes 6. take the half thereof which is 3 for the breadth, and then with 3 of breadth and 13 of length, resort to the Table; in the Column of 3 Falls against the length 13. and you will find 39 Falls, for the quantity of this piece of Land here following.



Of Triangles, and the way how to measure them.

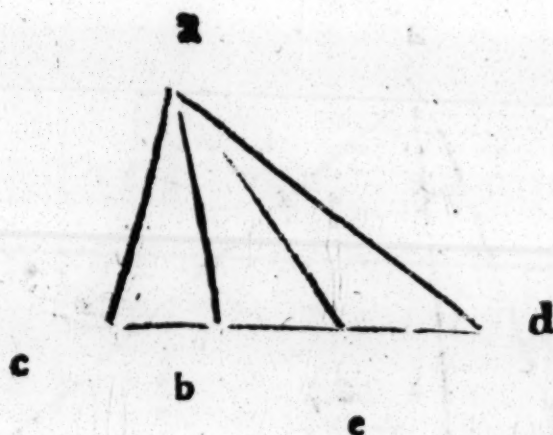
A Piece of Land is called a Triangle, that is imagined to have three sides, and three corners: whether the sides be equal or otherwise. There is no piece of Land, but it may be casten in Triangles, and so most truly measured. And because it is requisite, that in the measuring of all Triangles, first to find a right hanging or descending Line in every Triangle: by the help of the which Line all Lands of Triangle fashion are brought to be measured, and therefore the manner is here set down.

How

How the right descending Line, is drawn in Triangles.



He said Line is ever drawn, or imagined to come down square ways, from any corner of the Triangle, to some of the sides thereof, as the descending Line in this figure following, betwixt a and b, cutting this Triangle, in the line, c, d, Square-ways in the point, b, and not as the other line a and e doth,



After that the said descending Line is drawn, then to measure any Triangle, you shall first measure the length of the said Line, and then measure the length of that side of the Triangle, that the said Line cutteth square ways. This done, take the half of the measure of any of the saids Lines, with the whole measure or length of the other Line, and with them as with the length and breadth, resort to the Table, in manner following.

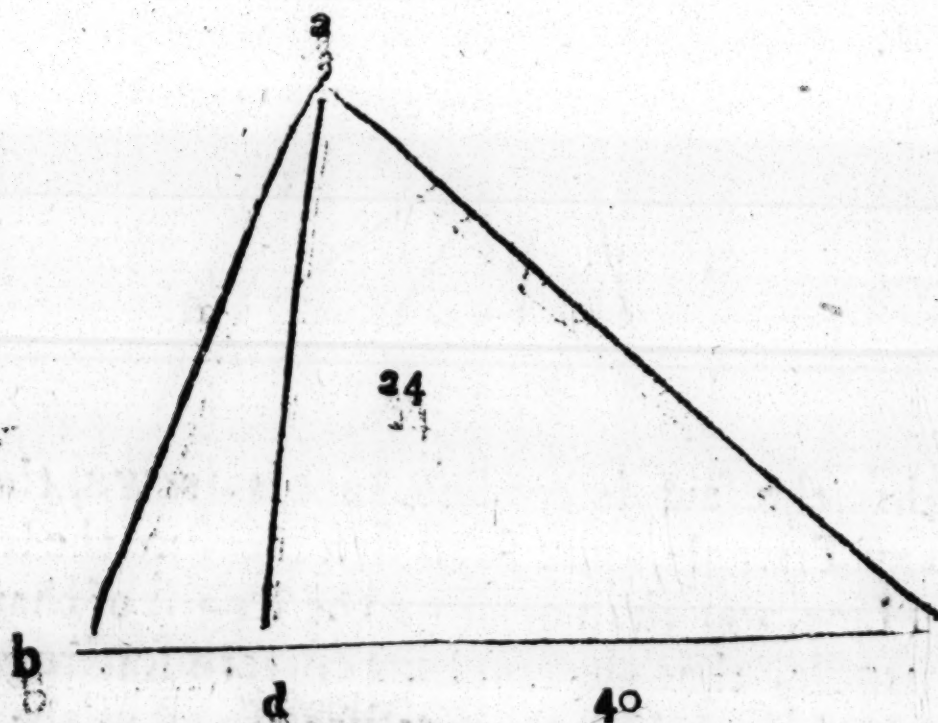
EXAMPLE.

You shall imagine this Triangle following, that it is marked upon the corners with a, b, c, d. to be a piece of land, whereof you desire to know the just quantity. It is found that the descending Line, that is brought from the

Of measuring of Land.

the corner a, to the side b, c. and meeteth square at the point d, to be 24 Falls in length, and the side between b and c, to be 40 Falls in length.

Now take the half of the said descending line, which is 12 Falls, and the length of the said line b, c. which is 40 Falls, and resort to the Table with 12 in breadth and 40 in length, and in the Column of 12 Falls of breadth you will find against 40 of length, 3 Acres for the quantity of this Triangle following.



It is not needful to the common sort of people, to trouble themselves to know any further concerning the measuring of Land, but only to understand these former bypast examples, which may serve them for instruction to know how to measure all their Lands, and to find the compt, what they contain in Acres, and other smaller quantities: But these other examples following, as of unequal pieces of Land, of Rounds, of Triangle squares, of Woods, Hills, and Valleys, with the Examples of small measures, both in

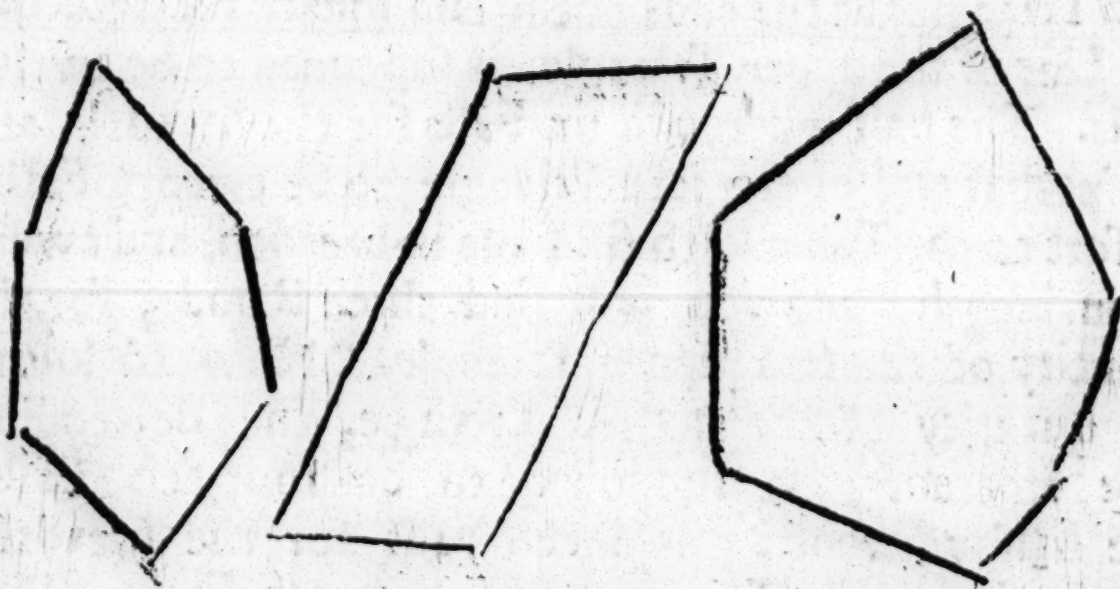
in length and the breadth is set down to give contentment, to such as are curious, to be resolved how they shall measure, and find the quantity of such fashions of Land, in case they shall have to do therewith.



The Rule how to Measure unequal pieces of Land.



When any piece of Land happeneth to be lying in such form, that it hath many unequal points, and corners. Then because it is neither Triangle, nor Square, until it be divided, and casten in three, or four parts, as it will require. There is here set down three imagined pieces of Land, to be reduced in Triangles, or Squares, and then measured by the order of the Rules before specified.



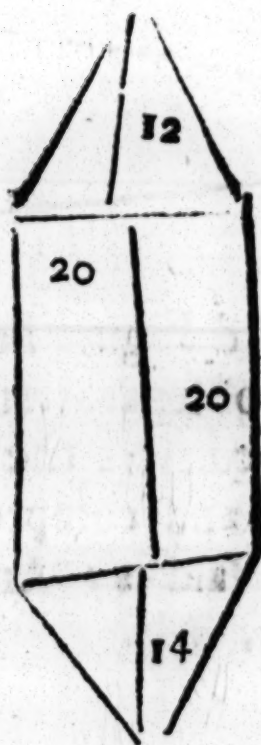
Here

Here followeth Examples how the foresaid figures of unequal form should be divided, and reduced, in manner foresaid.

YOU may perceive that the first figure is casten into a Square, and two Triangles. The second figure is divided into two Triangles, and the third figure in three Triangles. Now after that you have separated and casten the first figure in manner foresaid, then you are to know the manner how to measure it, and thereafter to find the quantity thereof. The manner how to measure it, is first, to met and measure the square piece, and thereafter the two Triangles.

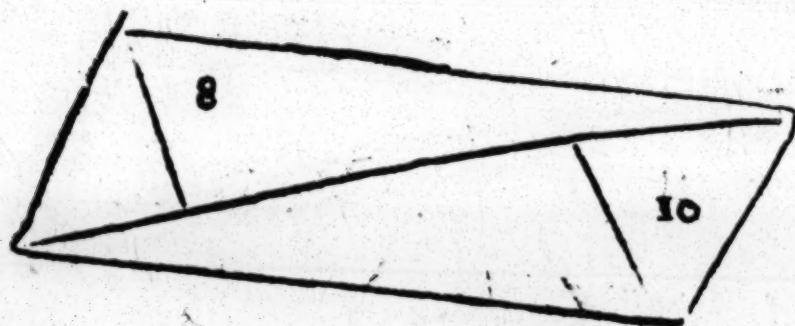
Now I suppose that the square piece is found to be on every side twenty Falls, which is both length and breadth. To know the quantity thereof, you will find in the column of twenty Falls in breadth, against the number of twenty Falls in length, two Acres, and two Rood, for the quantity of the square piece, and to measure the two Triangles at the ends of the said square, the descending Line of the upper Triangle, is supposed to be twelve Falls. The half whereof is six Falls for the breadth, and the nether end of the said Triangle to be twenty Falls. Resort to the Table with six Falls in breadth, and twenty in length, and you will find three Roods, for the quantity of the said upper Triangle. Now to know the quantity of the nether Triangle, the descending Line whereof, is supposed to be fourteen Falls. The half whereof, is seven Falls for the breadth, and the side of the Triangle to be twenty Falls. Resort to the Table with seven Falls in breadth, and twen-

twenty in length, and you will find three Roods, and 20 Falls for the quantity of the nether Triangle. Now cast all these three sums into one, viz. the quantity of the Square piece is two Acres two Roods, with the quantity of the upper Triangle, which is 3 Roods & the quantity of the nether Triangle, 3 Roods 20 Falls & they all extend to 4 Acres and 20 Falls, which is the quantity of the said first Figure, here divided in this form following.

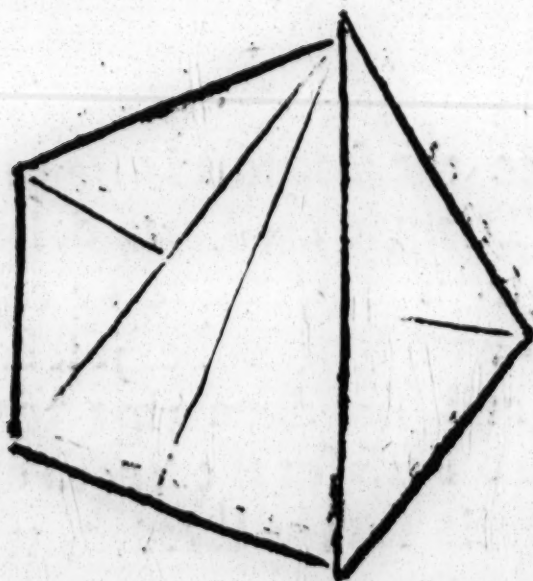


ALSO you see the second Figure to be divided in 2 parts of Triangle Land, the descending Line of the upper Triangle, is supposed to be eight Falls: the half whereof, to wit, four is the just breadth of the upper Triangle: and the Line that separates the two Triangles, to be 40 Falls for the length of the said Triangle: So four Falls for the breadth, with 40 for the length,


length, being brought to the Table, maketh the first Triangle to be a just Acre of Land. Now suppose the descending Line of the nether Triangle to be 10 falls in breadth, the half whereof is five, and the said Line of separation being 40 for the length, which being sought in the Table, will be an Acre and a Rood for the quantity of the nether Triangle: so the quantity of both is two Acres and a Rood for the quantity of this Figure.



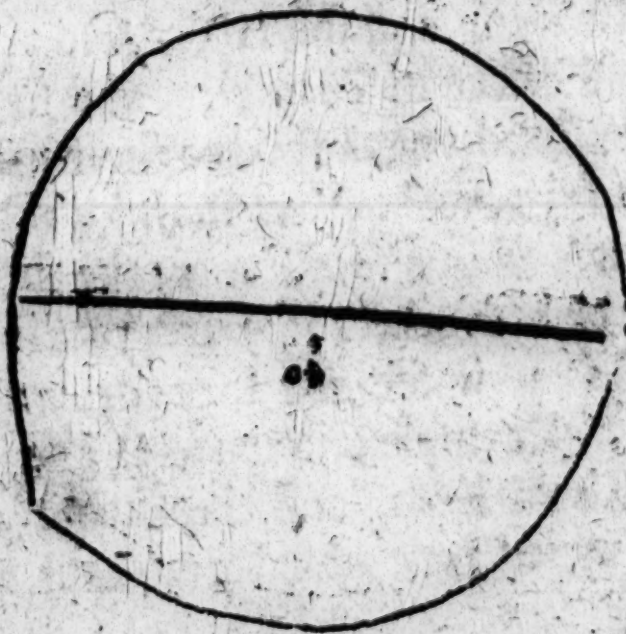
Also you see the third Figure here following, is divided by the two Lines of separation into three Triangles, which must be measured after the same manner, in the manner of Triangles, and computed by the Table with length and breadth, as said is: And thus much for avoiding of tediousness.



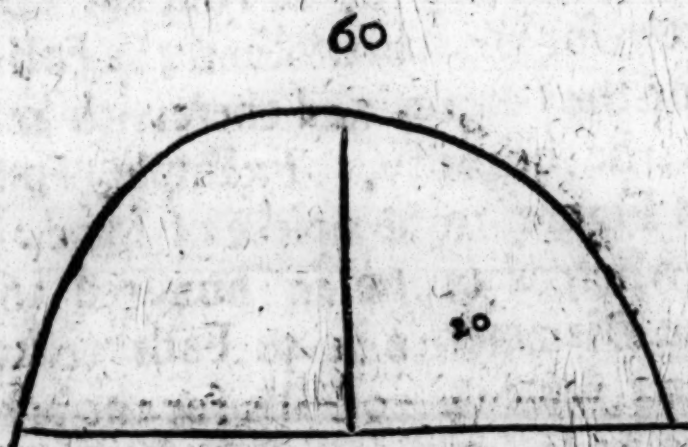
The Rule for Measuring of Circles, or round pieces of Land.

 Round piece of Land is without corner, or square, and is called a Circle. The Compass thereof is called the Circumference. The middle point is the Center. The Line going thorow the Center, or midst of the Circle, touching it on both sides, is called the Diameter: the half whereof, is called a Semidiameter, and a piece of a Circle, is called an Ark. For measuring of all rounds, take the half of the Diameter for the breadth, and the half of the circumference for the length, and therewith resort to the Table to find the quantity. Example, Imagine this present round Figure to be a piece of Land: The Circumference whereof to be an hundred and twenty Falls; and the Diameter to be 40 Falls: take the half of the Diameter, which is 20 Falls for the breadth, and the half of 120 Falls, which is 60 Falls for the length, resort to the Table therewith, and you will find 7 Acres, and 2 Roods, for the quantity of this Circle.

120



AS for measuring of half rounds, you shall enter the Table with the half of the Circumference thereof for the length, and with the half Diameter for the breadth. Example, the length of the half Diameter of this half Circle, is 20 Fells, and the half of the Circumference is 30 Fells, which being brought to the Table to the Column of 20 Fells in breadth, you will find right against the number 30 of length, three Acres, and 3 Roods, for the quantity of this half Circle.



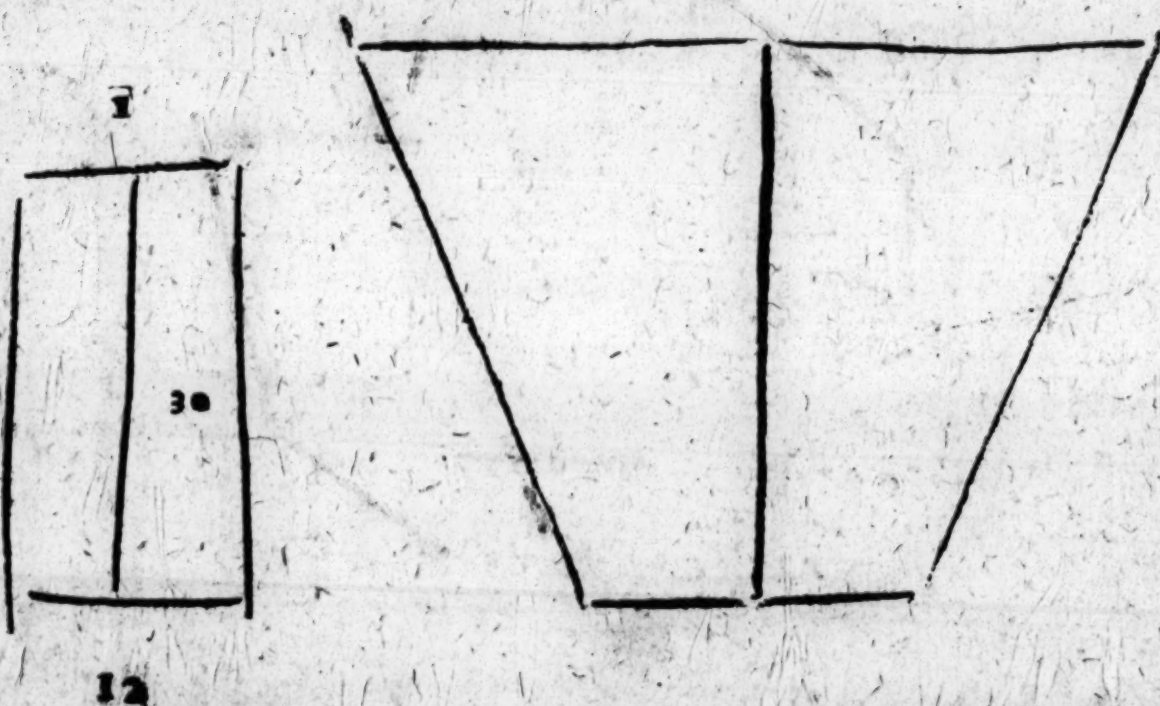
The Rule of Measuring Triangled Squares.

SOME pieces of Land may fall out as these two Figures following, and such like. And albeit they may be divided and casten in Triangles, and so by the rule of Triangles measured, yet they have their proper rule, and measuring as followeth. You shall joyn both the measures of the ends in one sum, and take the half of that number for the breadth, thereafter measure the length of the piece, as you see the Line drawn through the midst here. Example, Suppose the end of the little piece to be 8 Fells, and the nether end 12 Fells, they being joyned and added together, are 20. The half

Of Measuring of Land.

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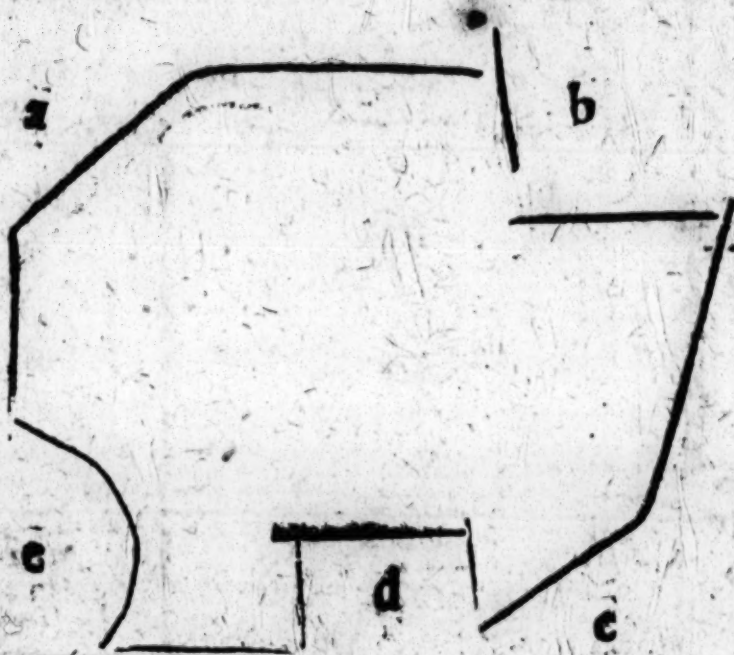
half whereof is 10 for the breadth, and the length of the middle Line is 30 Fells. When you seek the Table in the Column of 10 Fells of breadth, you will find against the number 30, 1 Acre, and 3 Roods: and 20 Fells for the quantity of this least piece, and in like manner, you shall measure the other figure also,



The Rule for Measuring of Woods, Mosses, and Locks, or other pieces of Land, which is deformed, and unequal in all sides.

FOR measuring such pieces of Land, as are evil fashioned, and cannot be measured, except it be casten in many Squares, and Triangles: then to save labour where Land is watry, or cannot be seen for standing Wood, and such other impediments. For measuring thereof, or such other pieces of Land, as this present Figure is, it shall be best to add and

and joyn to the said piece of Land, so many portions at the deformed parts, as will make it square: or otherwise as you shall see this unequal Figure to be here following casten in a square.

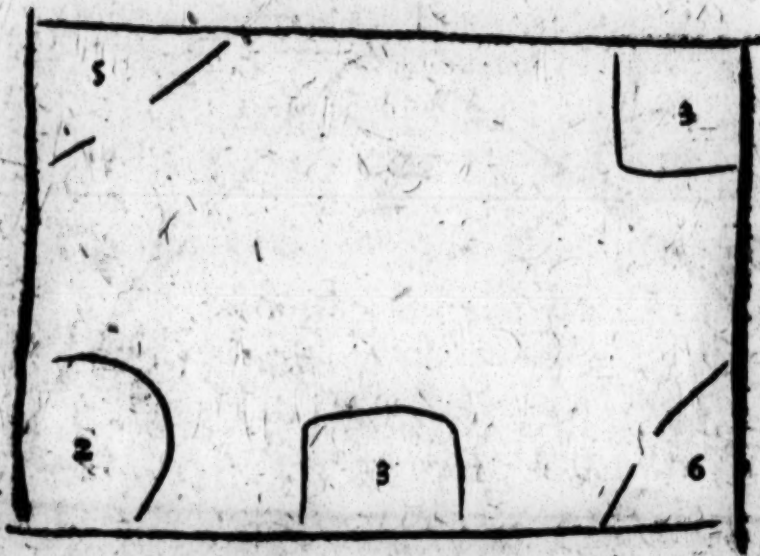


AS there is augmented in the part marked a. five Falls, and in the part marked b. three Falls, in c. six Falls, in d. three Falls, and in e. two Falls, all which pieces here being augmented, and put in one sum, are 19 Falls. Now suppose that in measuring the whole square, you find the length to be 67 Falls, and the breadth 17. Then to know what number of Acres it containeth, you shall seek the number of 17 Falls in the head of the Table. But because you have not 67 Falls of length in one number, you shall take 60 of length; and then 7 of length both in that same Column, and against the number of 60, you will find 6 Acres, 1 Rood, and 20 Falls, and against the number of 7, you will find 2 Roods, and 39 Falls, these being casten together will make 7 Acres, and

Of Measuring of Land.

31

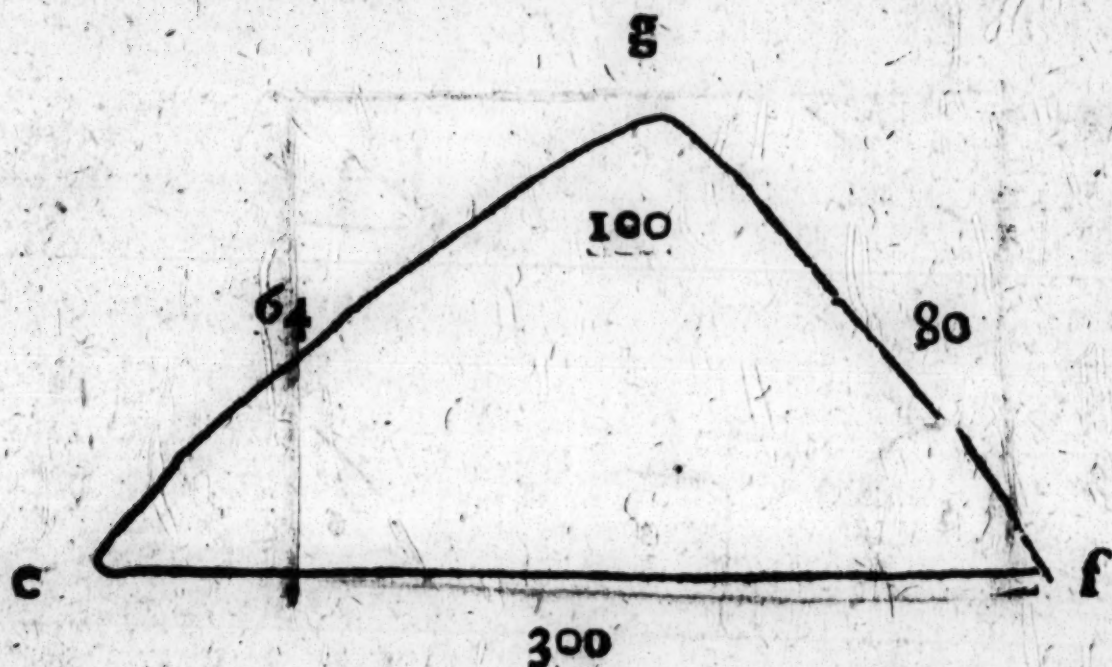
19 Falls, deduce the 19 Falls, that the said pieces of augmented Land extends to, and there will rest 7 Acres for the quantity of the said piece of unequal Land.



The Rule for Measuring of mountain Land, and of Valley Ground. And first of Hills.

YOU shall first measure the circuit of the base part, or foot of the Hill, or Mountain: Then measure the top thereof, and add them both together, so must you do with the ascense or sides of the Hill, that is to say, the going up from the foot of the Hill, to the top thereof, and put the measure of the shortest and longest together, and take the half of the said ascense for the breadth, and the half of the circuit, or compass of

of the foot, and top of the Hill, for the length, As for example.



Suppoſe this figure marked e. f. g. to be the mountain or Hill, the compaſs of the foot thereof, is found to be three hundred Falls, the top thereof to be 100 Falls, which are together 400 Falls for the length. Next the aſcende between e. and g. to be 64 Falls, and the other aſcende from f. to g. to be 80 Falls. They being added together, maketh 144 Falls, the half whereof is 72 Falls, for the juſt breadth with theſe two ſums we enter the Table, and becauſe there is no page, nor column of 72 Falls of breadth together, therefore you ſhall take the columns of 70 Falls of breadth, and of 2 Falls, and in the column of 70 Falls againſt the length 200 Falls, you will find 87 Acres and 2 Roods, and in the page, or column of 2 Falls of breadth, againſt the ſaid number of 200 Falls,

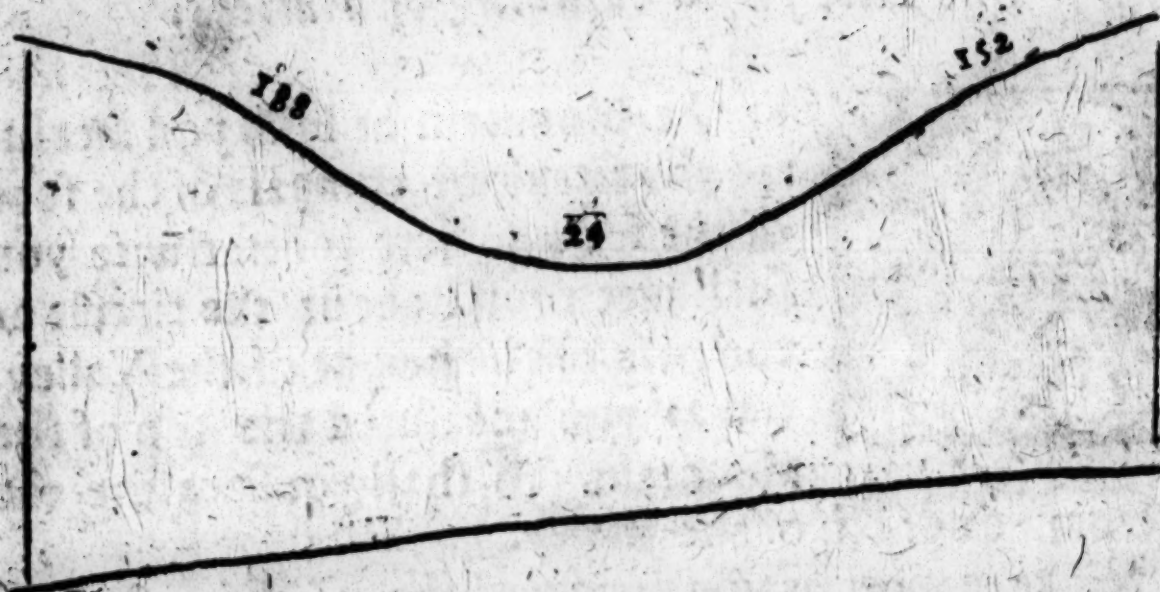
Falls, you will find 2 Acres, and 2 Roods, which being added to the 87 Acres, and 2 Roodes, the whole is 90 Acres for the quantity of this figured Hill.

The Rule for Measuring of Valleys:

AS in the Mountain or Hill, you measured the circuit or compass of the foot of the Hill, so here contrariwise you shall met round about the circuit or compass of the height of the Valley: and as you measured the top of the Mountain, so shall you measure the bottom, or depth of the Valley:

In like manner as you measured the ascense or going up from the foot of the Hill, to the top thereof: So should you measure here the descense, or going down to the bottom of the Valley. Example is here figured of a piece of Land of an unequal Valley, that it may be the rule for others. First, take the circuit of the height, which I suppose to be 156 in the compass about the top of the Valley, and the depth or bottom of the Valley to be 24 Falls, add them together they will make 180 Falls, the half whereof is 90 Falls for the breadth: then measure the descense or going down of both the sides to the bottom, the one side whereof is 152 Falls, the other side 188, they being added together are 340, the half whereof is 170 Falls for the length, then with 90 Falls of breadth, and 170 Falls of length, seek the Table in the Column of 90 Falls in breadth, you have not the full number of 170 Falls of length in one sum: you shall first take 100 and next 70 against the number of 100, you will find 56 Acres, and 1 Rood,

Rood, and against the number of 70. you will find 39 Acres, one Rood, and 20 Falls : add these together they make 95 Acres, 2 Roods, and 20 Falls, which is the quantity of the said Valley.



Concerning small Measures of Ells, when they shall happen out, in measuring of land.



Ecause oftentimes small measures, as the measure of 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Ells of an half Ell, and quarter Ell will fall out oftentimes, to be in the length and not in the breadth, and sometimes in the breadth and not in the length, and sometimes both in breadth and length, as is said of before. The said small measures hath every one of them their Columns in the beginning of the Table : And their computation is sought and found out as other measures are : only remembering that the small measures that falls out in the breadth, must be reckoned by them of the length, but the odd measures that happeneth in the length ; must contrariwise be reckoned with the breadth.

EXAMPLE OF SMALL MEASURES
in the breadth.

APIECE of land is found to be 60. Fallis in length, and 10 Fallis and an Ell in breadth: Now to find the quantitie thereof by the Table: you shal first seek the Columnne of the breadth of 10 Fallis, and then the Columnne of the breadth of an Ell: and in the Columnne of 10 Fallis of breadth, you will find against the number 60 of length, 3 Acres and 3 Roodes: And in the Columnne of an Ell in breadth, against the said number of 60, you will find 10 Fallis. These being added together, they will extend to 3 Acres 3 Roodes and 10 Fallis, for the quantitie of that parcell of land as said is.

EXAMPLE OF SMALL MEASURES
in the length.

WHEN smal measures shal happen to fall out in the length of any land, and not in the breadth, then you must remember to reckon that with the breadth as said is. As for example, A piece of land is 80 Fallis five Ells, and a halfe Ell in length, and eight Fallis in breadth: to find the true quantitie thereof, you shall seek the breadth of 8 Fallis, and there right against the number of 80. you will find 4 Acres: Then you shall seek the Columnne of the smal measures in the length, which is five Ells and a halfe: And in the Columnne of five Ells, which you must reckon as with the breadth as said is, against the number of 8, you will find 6 Fallis 4 Ells: And in the Columnne of an halfe Ell, you will find against the number of 8. 4. Ells. These being

F

added

added together, they will make 4 Acres 7. Fallis. 2. Ells for the quantitie of that piece, as said is.

Before any examples be set forth, anent smal measures both in the length, and in the breadth: it is needfull to set down a smal Table, to resolve the compt when smal measures, should be multiplyed and compted with smal measures, which the former Table hath not.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLE of small measures.



HIS Table is set down, to resolve such men as will be precise to know the extremitie of the compt of measured land: it continueth nine Columnes. The first Colunne upon the left hand, containeth everie quantitie of smal measures, descending down from the head to the foot of the Table, as of one quarter, which is a quarter of an Ell, Next of halfe, which is halfe an Ell: Then of three quarters, which is three quarters of an Ell, and of 1. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Ells, which are the whole smal measures, that can fall out in the measuring of land. The head of the said Table hath the same measures beginning at the left hand, going forth orderlie to the right hand. Now for trying thereof by example: In case you have 3 Ells of smal measures in the breadth, to be compted with 4 Ells in the length, you shall seek the number 3 in the side of the Table, and goe right forth from it to the right hand, untill you come under the number 4, standing upon the head of the Table: And in that Square where they meett you will find 2 Ells, for the quantitie they extend to,

Or

Or otherwise seek the number 3. upon the head of the Table, and come right down, untill you come against 4, standing upon the left side of the Table, and in that Square where they meet, you will finde the same answer of 2 Ells : or if you have three quarters of an Ell, to be compted with a halfe Ell, you will find in the Square where they meete, the sixteene part of an Ell, which we call a naile for the quantitie thereof. The most part of the quantities that are in the said Table, consists in fractions or broken numbers, which may be easilie read and understood, if you will consider them in this manner; you will find two 8 parts: that is, if an Ell were divided in 8 Parts, it is 2 of these 8 parts. Also you will find five 24 parts: that is, if an Ell were divided in 24 parts, it is 5 of these 24 parts: And thus much for understanding of these and all broken numbers.

Now because it may be said, that this small Table is not rightly set down, because that 4 Ells being multiplied by 3 Ells should yeeld 12 Ells, and this small Table produces 2 Ells. I answer that this small Table produces but the first part of a full number, because it is made only to resolve the quantitie that ariseth upon small measures, when they are multiplied one by the other, not being in their own strength, but standing after greater measures as parts thereof: As 8 Fallis 4 Ells of length to be multiplied by 4 Fallis 3 Ells of breadth: There the 4 Ells standing after the 8 Fallis is but one part of a Fall of measure: To wit, the two third part of a Fall, and the 3 Ells is but the halfe of a Fall. Now to multiplie two thirds of a Fall, with the halfe of a Fall, they will produce but one third part of a Fall, which is 2 Ells as it is set down in this small Table following: And thus much for resolving of that doubt.

	1 Eln	1 Eln	3	1 Eln	2	3	4	5. Eln
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{4}{1}$	$\frac{5}{1}$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
4	90	48	32	24	12	8	6	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1	48	24	16	12	6	4	3	12
2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	5
3	1	1	32	8	4	8	2	8
4	32	16	1	1	1	1	2	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6
1	24	12	8	6	3	2	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2	1. Eln	3	2
2	12	6	4	3	2	1	2 Eln	3
3	1	1	3	1	1 Eln	2	2	1
3	8	4	8	2	1	2	3	2
4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
4	6	3	2	3	3	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	2	2	3	3
5	24	12	8	6	3	3	4	6

Example of small Measures, both in the length,
and in the breadth.



Here forms of Examples will not fall out, except that men will be precise and extream in the measuring of their Land: yet it is needful to resolve such precise men by an Example, lest they think that such questions cannot be resolved by Table,

And albeit it will seeme to be obscure to understand, and difficile to find out the truth of such a compt: if you will take heed and seek it in manner following, you will find it more easily, truly, and perfectly compted by the Tables, than it can be done by tongue, as the Land-meters are accustomed to do. The manner then to find it is, First you shall cast up in the great Table the particular columnes both great and smal of the whole breadths and seek into every one of them the compt of the greatest length. Secondly, you shall cast up in the great Table the columnes of the smal measures in length that shall happen to fall out in any land, and seek into every one of them the compt of the greatest breadth. Thirdly, resort to this smal Table, and seek after the manner set down in the description thereof: in every columnne of the smal measures of the breadth, the compt of every small measure of the length, and adde all these summes together.

E X A M P L E.

A peece of Land containeth 80 Fells, 4 Ells, and a half Ell of length, and 8 Fells, 3 Ells, and 3 quarters of an Ell in breadth: To know what extremity that compt will extend to, you shall seek the Tables in manner foresaid, that is, first to cast up in the great Table the column of 8 Fells, the columnne of 3 Ells, and the columnne of 3 quarters, which are the columnes of the whole breadths in the said columnne of 8 Fells, seek the length 80, you will find against the said number standing 4 Acres, in the columnes of 3 Ells, against 80, you will find 1 Rood, and in the columnne of 3 quarters of an Ell, against 80 you will find 10 Fells: These being added together will extend to 4 Acres, 1 Rood and 10 Fells. Secondly, cast up in the said great Table, the columnne of 4 Ells, and the columnne of an half Ell, which are the columnes of the small mea-

measures of the length, in the columnne of 4 Ells, seek the greatest breadth, which is 8, and there against the said number, you will find 5 Falles, 2 Elles, and in the columnne of an half Ell, against the said number of 8, you will find 4 Ells: these two being added together will make 6 Falles. Thirdly, resort to the small Table, and seek according as it is set down in the description thereof the columnne of 3 Ells, and in the columnne of 3 quarters of an Ell, which are the small measures of the breadth, in the columnne of 3 Ell seek 4 Ells, and an half Ell against 4 Ells, you will find 2 Ells, and against the half Ell you will find a quarter of an Ell, then in the said columnne of 3 quarters against 4 you will find an half Ell, and against an half Ell, you will find a 16 part of an Ell, these being both added together will extend to a very smal quantitie, which is, 3 quarters and 16 part Ell. The whole 3 compts being added together will extend to 4 Acres, 1 Roode, 16 Falles, 2 Ells, 3 quarters of an Ell and a Nail. And this is the just compt thereof, which may serve for all others of the like forme:

OBSERVATION.

This Table following will resolve you of sundry questions, as if a peece of land were 40 Falles in breadth and length, If you desire it to be a park right square, and to know what Acres it will contain you shall seek the breadth 40, and against 40 of length, you will find 10 Acres for the quantitie thereof. If you have a peece of land 24 Falles of breadth, to contain 9 Acres, to know what length to take to make it 9 Acres or thereby, seek the columnne of 24 Falles, and come down that columnne in the broad roome till you find 9 Acres, and you find 9 Acres standing against 60, so you must take 60 Falles to 24 Falles of breadth to make the park 9 Acres of land, and so furth use it in any number.

You are to be remembered that Glasen-wrights work, may be compted with the Table made for Sclaters, and Masons, compting Footes in stead of Elles.

The Compt of Measured Land.

41

Quarter Elne. 1 Half Elne. 1 3 Quar. Elne. 1 1 Elne.

	Qu.		El. qu.		El. qu.		El.	
1	1.	1	2.	1	3.	1	1	1
2	2.	2	1. 0.	2	1. 2.	2	2	2
3	3.	3	1. 2.	3	2. 1.	3	3	3
4	1. 0.	4	2. 0.	4	3. 0.	4	4	4
5	1. 1.	5	2. 2.	5	3. 3.	5	5	5
6	1. 2.	6	3. 0.	6	4. 2.	6	6	6
7	1. 3.	7	3. 2.	7	5. 1.	7	7	7
8	2. 0.	8	4. 0.	8	1. 0. 0.	8	1. 1.	8
9	2. 1.	9	4. 2.	9	1. 0. 3.	9	1. 1. 1.	9
10	2. 2.	10	5. 0.	10	1. 1. 2.	10	1. 1. 3.	10
11	2. 3.	11	5. 2.	11	1. 2. 1.	11	1. 1. 4.	11
12	3. 0.	12	1. 0. 0.	12	1. 3. 0.	12	1. 2. 0.	12
13	3. 1.	13	1. 0. 2.	13	1. 3. 3.	13	2. 0. 1.	13
14	3. 2.	14	1. 1. 0.	14	1. 4. 2.	14	2. 0. 2.	14
15	3. 3.	15	1. 1. 2.	15	1. 5. 1.	15	2. 0. 3.	15
16	4. 0.	16	1. 2. 0.	16	2. 0. 0.	16	2. 0. 4.	16
17	4. 1.	17	1. 2. 2.	17	2. 0. 3.	17	2. 0. 5.	17
18	4. 2.	18	1. 3. 0.	18	2. 1. 2.	18	2. 0. 6.	18
19	4. 3.	19	1. 3. 2.	19	2. 2. 1.	19	3. 0. 1.	19
20	5. 0.	20	1. 4. 0.	20	2. 3. 0.	20	3. 0. 2.	20
21	5. 1.	21	1. 4. 2.	21	2. 3. 3.	21	3. 0. 3.	21
22	5. 2.	22	1. 5. 0.	22	2. 4. 2.	22	3. 0. 4.	22
23	5. 3.	23	1. 5. 2.	23	2. 5. 1.	23	3. 0. 5.	23
24	6. 0.	24	2. 6. 0.	24	3. 0. 0.	24	3. 0. 6.	24
25	6. 1.	25	2. 6. 2.	25	3. 0. 3.	25	4. 0. 1.	25
30	1. 1.	30	2. 3. 0.	30	3. 4. 2.	30	5. 0. 1.	30
40	1. 4.	40	3. 2. 0.	40	5. 0. 0.	40	6. 0. 1.	40
50	2. 0.	50	4. 1. 0.	50	6. 1. 2.	50	8. 0. 1.	50
60	2. 3.	60	5. 0. 0.	60	7. 3. 0.	60	10. 0. 1.	60
70	2. 5.	70	5. 5. 0.	70	8. 4. 2.	70	11. 0. 1.	70
80	3. 2.	80	6. 4. 0.	80	10. 0. 0.	80	13. 0. 1.	80
90	3. 4.	90	7. 3. 0.	90	11. 1. 2.	90	15. 0. 1.	90
100	4. 1.	100	8. 2. 0.	100	12. 3. 0.	100	16. 4. 1.	100
200	8. 2.	200	16. 4. 0.	200	25. 0. 0.	200	33. 2. 1.	200

Two Elmes. | Three Elmes. | Four Elmes. | Five Elmes

Fal.	Fal. El.	Fal.	Fal. El.	Fal.	Fal. El.	Fal.	Fal. El.
1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5
2	4	2	0	2	1.	2	1.
3	1.	3	1	3	2.	3	2.
4	1.	4	2	4	2.	4	3.
5	1.	5	3	5	3.	5	4.
6	2.	6	3	6	4.	6	5.
7	2.	7	3	7	4.	7	5.
8	3.	8	4	8	5.	8	6.
9	3.	9	4	9	6.	9	7.
10	3.	10	5	10	6.	10	8.
11	3.	11	5	11	7.	11	9.
12	4.	12	6	12	8.	12	10.
13	4.	13	6	13	8.	13	10.
14	4.	14	7	14	9.	14	11.
15	5.	15	7	15	10.	15	12.
16	5.	16	8	16	10.	16	13.
17	5.	17	8	17	11.	17	14.
18	6.	18	9	18	12.	18	15.
19	6.	19	9	19	12.	19	15.
20	6.	20	10.	20	13.	20	16.
21	7.	21	10.	21	14.	21	17.
22	7.	22	11.	22	14.	22	18.
23	7.	23	11.	23	15.	23	19.
24	8.	24	12.	24	16.	24	20.
25	8.	25	13.	25	16.	25	20.
30	10.	30	15.	30	20.	30	25.
40	13.	40	20.	40	26.	40	33.
50	16.	50	25.	50	33.	50	1.
60	20.	60	30.	60	1.	60	1.
70	23.	70	35.	70	1.	70	1.
80	26.	80	1.	80	1.	80	1.
90	30.	90	1.	90	1.	90	1.
100	33.	100	1.	100	1.	100	2.
200	1.	200	2.	200	3.	200	4.

The count of measured Land.

43

1 Fall 1 2 Falles. 1 3 Falles. 1 4 Falles.

al.	Falles		Fal.		Falles		Fal.
1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4
2	2	2	4	2	6	2	8
3	3	3	6	3	9	3	12
4	4	4	8	4	12	4	16
5	5	5	10	5	15	5	20
6	6	6	12	6	18	6	24
7	7	7	14	7	21	7	28
8	8	8	16	8	24	8	32
9	9	9	18	9	27	9	36
10	10	10	20	10	30	10	40
11	11	11	22	11	33	11	44
12	12	12	24	12	36	12	48
13	13	13	26	13	39	13	52
14	14	14	28	14	42	14	56
15	15	15	30	15	45	15	60
16	16	16	32	16	48	16	64
17	17	17	34	17	51	17	68
18	18	18	36	18	54	18	72
19	19	19	38	19	57	19	76
20	20	20	40	20	60	20	80
21	21	21	42	21	63	21	84
22	22	22	44	22	66	22	88
23	23	23	46	23	69	23	92
24	24	24	48	24	72	24	96
25	25	25	50	25	75	25	100
30	30	30	60	30	90	30	120
40	40	40	80	40	120	40	160
50	50	50	100	50	150	50	200
60	60	60	120	60	180	60	240
70	70	70	140	70	210	70	280
80	80	80	160	80	240	80	320
90	90	90	180	90	270	90	360
100	100	100	200	100	300	100	400
200	200	200	400	200	600	200	800

The compt of measured Land.

5 Falles 1 6 Falles. 1 7 Falles. 8 Falles.

Fal.		Fal.		Fal.		Fal.		Fal.		Fal.	
1		5	1	6	1	7	1	8			
2		10	2	12	2	14	2	16			
3		15	3	18	3	21	3	24			
4		20	4	24	4	28	4	32			
5		25	5	30	5	35	5	40			
6		30	6	36	6	42	6	48			
7		35	7	42	7	49	7	56			
8		40	8	48	8	56	8	64			
9		45	9	54	9	63	9	72			
10		50	10	60	10	70	10	80			
11		55	11	66	11	77	11	88			
12		60	12	72	12	84	12	96			
13		65	13	78	13	91	13	104			
14		70	14	84	14	98	14	112			
15		75	15	90	15	105	15	120			
16		80	16	96	16	112	16	128			
17		85	17	102	17	119	17	136			
18		90	18	108	18	126	18	144			
19		95	19	114	19	133	19	152			
20		100	20	120	20	140	20	160			
21		105	21	126	21	147	21	168			
22		110	22	132	22	154	22	176			
23		115	23	138	23	161	23	184			
24		120	24	144	24	168	24	192			
25		125	25	150	25	175	25	200			
30		150	30	180	30	210	30	240			
40		200	40	240	40	280	40	320			
50		250	50	300	50	350	50	400			
60		300	60	360	60	420	60	480			
70		350	70	420	70	490	70	560			
80		400	80	480	80	560	80	640			
90		450	90	540	90	630	90	720			
100		500	100	600	100	700	100	800			
200		1000	200	1200	200	1400	200	1600			

The Compt of Measuring Land.

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9 Falls.		10 Falls.		11 Falls.		12 Falls.	
Fal.		Fal.		Fal.		Fal.	
1	Rood	9	1	10	1	11	1
2		18	2	20	2	22	2
3		27	3	30	3	33	3
4		30	4	0	4	4	4
5	1	5	5	10	5	15	5
6	1	14	6	20	6	25	6
7	1	23	7	30	7	37	7
8	1	32	8	0	8	8	8
9	2	1	9	10	9	19	9
10	2	10	10	20	10	30	10
11	2	19	11	30	11	1	11
12	2	28	12	0	12	12	12
13	2	37	13	10	13	23	13
14	3	6	14	20	14	34	14
15	3	15	15	30	15	5	15
16	3	24	16	0	16	16	16
17	3	33	17	10	17	27	17
18	0	2	18	20	18	38	18
19	0	21	19	30	19	9	19
20	0	20	20	0	20	20	20
21	0	39	21	10	21	31	21
22	0	38	22	20	22	2	22
23	1	7	23	0	23	13	23
24	1	16	24	20	24	24	24
25	1	25	25	0	25	35	25
30	2	30	30	20	30	10	30
40	2	0	40	0	40	0	40
50	2	10	50	20	50	30	50
60	3	20	60	0	60	20	60
70	3	30	70	20	70	10	70
80	4	0	80	0	80	0	80
90	5	10	90	20	90	30	90
100	5	20	100	0	100	20	100
200	11	0	200	0	200	0	200

The Compt of Measured Land.

13 Falls. 1				14 Falls. 1				15 Falls. 1				Falls.			
Fal.	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Fal.	Ro.	Fal.	Fal.	Fal.	Ro.	Fal.	Ro.	Fal.
1		13	1		14	1			15	1				16	
2		26	2		28	2			30	2				32	
3		39	3		3	3			1. 5	3				1. 8	
4	1	18	4	1	16	4			1. 20	4				1. 24	
5	1	25	5	1	30	5			1. 35	5				2. 0	
6	1	38	6	2	4	6			2. 40	6				2. 16	
7	2	11	7	2	18	7			2. 25	7				2. 32	
8	2	24	8	2	32	8			3. 0	8				3. 8	
9	2	37	9	3	6	9			3. 15	9				3. 24	
10	3	10	10	3	20	10			3. 30	10				1. 0. 0	
11	3	23	11	3	34	11			1. 0. 5	11				1. 0. 16	
12	3	36	12	4	8	12			1. 0. 20	12				1. 0. 32	
13	4	9	13	4	22	13			1. 0. 35	13				1. 1. 8	
14	4	22	14	4	36	14			1. 1. 10	14				1. 1. 24	
15	4	35	15	5	10	15			1. 1. 25	15				1. 2. 0	
16	5	8	16	5	24	16			1. 2. 0	16				1. 2. 16	
17	5	21	17	5	38	17			1. 2. 15	17				1. 2. 32	
18	5	34	18	6	12	18			1. 2. 30	18				1. 3. 8	
19	6	7	19	6	26	19			1. 3. 5	19				1. 3. 24	
20	6	20	20	6	0	20			1. 3. 20	20				2. 0. 0	
21	6	33	21	7	14	21			1. 3. 35	21				2. 0. 16	
22	7	6	22	7	28	22			2. 0. 10	22				2. 0. 32	
23	7	19	23	7	2	23			2. 0. 25	23				2. 1. 8	
24	7	32	24	8	16	24			2. 1. 0	24				2. 1. 24	
25	8	5	25	8	30	25			2. 1. 15	25				2. 2. 0	
30	8	30	30	8	30	30			2. 3. 10	30				3. 0. 0	
40	9	0	40	9	0	40			3. 3. 0	40				4. 0. 0	
50	10	13	50	10	20	50			4. 2. 3	50				5. 0. 0	
60	11	20	60	11	0	60			5. 2. 40	60				6. 0. 0	
70	12	30	70	12	20	70			6. 2. 10	70				7. 0. 0	
80	13	0	80	13	0	80			7. 2. 0	80				8. 0. 0	
90	14	10	90	14	20	90			8. 1. 30	90				9. 0. 0	
100	15	20	100	15	0	100			9. 1. 20	100				10. 0. 0	
200	16	0	200	17	0	200			183. 0	200				20. 0. 0	

The compr of measured Land.

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17 Falles. | 18 Falles. | 19 Falles. | 20 Falles.

Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.	Rood	Fal.	Fal.
1		17	1		18	1		19	1		20				
2		34	2		36	2		33	1		1	0			
3	1	11	3		14	3		17	3		1	20			
4	1	28	4		32	4		36	4		2	0			
5	2	5	5		10	5		15	5		2	20			
6	2	22	6		28	6		34	6		3	0			
7	2	39	7		6	7		13	7		3	20			
8	3	16	8		24	8		32	8		1	0	0		
9	3	33	9	1	0	2	9	0	11	9	1	0	20		
10	0	10	10	1	0	20	10	0	30	10	1	1	0		
11	0	27	11	1	0	38	11	1	9	11	1	1	20		
12	1	4	12	1	1	36	12	1	28	12	1	2	0		
13	1	21	13	1	1	4	13	2	7	13	1	2	20		
14	1	38	14	1	2	12	14	2	26	14	1	3	0		
15	2	15	15	1	2	30	15	3	5	15	1	3	20		
16	2	32	16	1	3	8	16	3	24	16	2	0	0		
17	3	9	17	1	3	26	17	0	3	17	2	0	20		
18	3	26	18	2	0	4	18	0	22	18	2	1	0		
19	0	3	19	2	0	22	19	1	1	19	2	1	20		
20	0	20	20	2	1	0	20	1	20	20	2	2	0		
21	0	37	21	2	1	18	21	1	39	21	2	2	20		
22	1	14	22	2	1	36	22	2	18	22	2	3	0		
23	1	31	23	2	2	14	23	2	37	23	2	3	20		
24	2	8	24	2	2	32	24	3	16	24	3	0	0		
25	2	25	25	2	3	10	25	3	35	25	3	0	20		
30	3	30	30	3	1	20	30	2	10	30	3	3	0		
40	4	0	40	4	2	0	40	3	0	40	5	0	0		
50	5	10	50	5	2	20	50	4	30	50	6	1	0		
60	6	20	60	6	3	0	60	5	20	60	7	2	0		
70	7	30	70	7	3	20	70	7	10	70	8	3	0		
80	8	0	80	9	0	0	80	9	0	80	10	0	0		
90	9	10	90	10	0	20	90	00	2	30	90	11	1	0	
100	1	20	100	11	1	0	100	11	3	20	100	12	2	0	
	2	0	200	22	2	0	200	23	3	0	200	25	0	0	

The compr of measured Land.

21 Falls. I		22 Falls. I		23 Falls. I		24 Falls.	
Fal.	Ro. Fal.	Fal.	Ro. Fal.	Fal.	Ro. Fal.	Fal.	Ro. Fal.
1	21	1	22	1	23	1	24
2	1. 2	2	1. 4	2	1. 6	2	1. 8
3	1. 23	3	1. 26	3	1. 29	3	1. 32
4	2. 4	4	2. 8	4	2. 12	4	2. 16
5	2. 25	5	2. 30	5	2. 35	5	3. 0
6	3. 6	6	3. 12	6	3. 18	6	3. 24
7	3. 27	7	3. 34	7	1. 0. 1	7	1. 0. 8
8	1. 0. 8	8	1. 0. 16	8	1. 0. 24	8	1. 0. 32
9	1. 0. 29	9	1. 0. 38	9	1. 1. 9	9	1. 1. 16
10	1. 1. 1	10	1. 1. 20	10	1. 1. 30	10	1. 2. 0
11	1. 1. 31	11	1. 2. 2	11	1. 2. 13	11	1. 2. 24
12	1. 2. 12	12	1. 2. 24	12	1. 2. 36	12	1. 3. 8
13	1. 2. 33	13	1. 3. 6	13	1. 3. 19	13	1. 3. 32
14	1. 3. 14	14	1. 3. 28	14	2. 0. 2	14	2. 0. 16
15	1. 3. 35	15	2. 0. 10	15	2. 0. 25	15	2. 1. 0
16	3. 0. 16	16	2. 0. 32	16	2. 1. 8	16	2. 1. 24
17	2. 0. 37	17	2. 1. 14	17	2. 1. 31	17	2. 2. 8
18	2. 1. 18	18	2. 1. 30	18	2. 2. 14	18	2. 2. 32
19	2. 1. 39	19	2. 2. 18	19	2. 2. 37	19	3. 3. 16
20	2. 2. 20	20	2. 3. 0	20	2. 3. 20	20	2. 0. 0
21	2. 3. 1	21	2. 3. 22	21	3. 0. 3	21	3. 0. 24
22	2. 3. 22	22	3. 0. 4	22	3. 0. 26	22	3. 1. 8
23	3. 0. 3	23	3. 0. 36	23	3. 1. 9	23	3. 1. 32
24	3. 0. 24	24	3. 1. 8	24	3. 1. 32	24	3. 2. 16
25	3. 1. 5	25	3. 1. 30	25	3. 3. 15	25	3. 3. 0
30	3. 3. 30	30	4. 0. 20	30	4. 0. 10	30	4. 2. 0
40	5. 1. 0	40	5. 2. 0	40	5. 2. 0	40	6. 0. 0
50	6. 2. 10	50	6. 3. 20	50	7. 0. 30	50	7. 2. 0
60	7. 3. 20	60	8. 1. 0	60	8. 2. 20	60	9. 0. 0
70	9. 0. 30	70	9. 2. 30	70	9. 0. 10	70	1. 2. 0
80	10. 2. 0	80	11. 0. 0	80	1. 2. 0	80	1. 0. 0
90	11. 3. 10	90	12. 1. 20	90	1. 3. 30	90	1. 2. 0
100	13. 0. 20	100	13. 3. 0	100	1. 1. 20	100	1. 0. 0
200	26. 1. 0	200	27. 2. 0	200	2. 3. 0	200	3. 0. 0

The Compt of Measured Land.

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25 Falls.		26 Falls.		27 Falls.		28 Falls.	
Ro	Fal.	Ro	Fal.	Ro	Fal.	Ro	Fal.
1	25.1	1	26.1	1	27.1	1	28.1
2	1 10.2	1	12.2	1	14.2	1	16.2
3	1 35.3	1	38.3	2	1.3	2	4.3
4	2 10.4	2	24.4	2	28.4	2	22.4
5	3 5.5	3	10.5	3	15.5	3	0.5
6	3 3.6	3	36.6	1	0 2.6	1	0 38.6
7	0 15.7	0	22.7	1	0 26.7	1	0 36.7
8	1 0.8	1	8.8	1	1 16.8	1	1 24.8
9	1 25.9	1	34.9	1	2 3.9	1	2 12.9
10	2 10.10	2	22.10	1	2 30.10	1	3 0.10
11	2 35.11	3	6.11	3	17.11	1	3 28.11
12	3 20.12	3	32.12	2	0 4.12	2	0 16.12
13	0 5.13	0	18.13	2	0 30.13	2	1 4.13
14	0 30.14	1	4.14	2	1 18.14	2	1 32.14
15	1 15.15	2	1 30.15	2	2 5.15	2	2 20.15
16	2 0.16	2	2 16.16	2	0 32.16	2	3 8.16
17	2 25.17	2	3 2.17	2	3 10.17	2	3 36.17
18	3 10.18	2	3 28.18	3	0 6.18	3	0 24.18
19	3 35.19	3	0 14.19	3	0 33.19	3	1 12.19
20	0 20.20	3	1 0.20	3	1 20.20	3	2 0.20
21	1 5.21	3	1 26.21	3	0 7.21	3	2 28.21
22	1 30.22	3	2 12.22	3	2 34.22	3	3 16.22
23	2 15.23	3	2 38.23	3	3 21.23	4	0 4.23
24	3 0.24	3	3 24.24	4	0 8.24	4	0 22.24
25	3 25.25	4	0 10.25	4	0 35.25	4	1 20.25
30	4 30.30	4	3 20.30	5	0 10.30	5	1 0.30
40	6 10.40	6	2 0.40	6	3 0.40	7	0 0.40
50	7 3 10.50	8	0 20.50	8	1 30.50	8	3 0.50
60	9 1 20.60	9	3 0.60	10	0 20.60	10	2 0.60
70	10 3 30.70	11	1 20.70	11	3 10.70	12	1 0.70
80	12 2 0.80	13	0 0.80	13	2 0.80	14	0 0.80
90	14 0 10.90	14	2 20.90	15	0 30.90	15	3 0.90
100	15 2 20.100	16	1 0.100	16	3 20.100	17	2 0.100
200	31 1 0.200	32	2 0.200	20	3 0.200	35	0 0.200

29 Falls.				30 Falls.				40 Falls.			
Fal.	Ro.	fal.	fal.	Ro.	fal.	fal.	Ro.	fal.			
1		29	1		30	1	1.	0.			
2	1	18	2	1.	20	2	2.	0.			
3	2.	7	3	2.	10	3	3	0.			
4	2.	36	4	3.	0	4	0.	0.			
5	3.	25	5	3.	30	5	1.	0.			
6	0.	14	6	0.	20	6	2.	0.			
7	1.	3	7	1.	10	7	3	0.			
8	1.	32	8	1.	0	8	0.	0.			
9	1.	21	9	1.	30	9	1.	0.			
10	1.	10	10	1.	20	10	2.	0.			
11	1.	39	11	2.	10	11	3.	0.			
12	2.	28	12	2.	0	12	0.	0.			
13	2.	17	13	2.	30	13	1.	0.			
14	2.	6	14	2.	20	14	2.	0.			
15	2.	35	15	2.	10	15	3.	0.			
16	2.	24	16	3.	0	16	0.	0.			
17	3.	13	17	3.	30	17	4	0.			
18	3.	2	18	3.	20	18	2.	0.			
19	3.	31	19	3.	10	19	3.	0.			
20	3.	20	20	3.	0	20	0.	0.			
21	2.	9	21	3.	30	21	5	0.			
22	3.	28	22	4.	20	22	5	0.			
23	4.	17	23	4.	10	23	5	0.			
24	4.	6	24	4.	0	24	6	0.			
25	4.	5	25	4.	30	25	0.	0.			
30	5.	30	30	5.	20	30	1.	0.			
40	7.	0	40	7.	0	40	2.	0.			
50	9.	20	50	9	20	50	10	0.			
60	10.	20	60	11.	0	60	12	0.			
70	12.	30	70	13.	30	70	15	0.			
80	14.	0	80	15.	0	80	17	0.			
90	16.	10	90	16.	20	90	20	0.			
100	18.	30	100	18.	0	100	22	0.			
200	6.	0	200	37.	0	200	25	0.			

The Compt of Measured Land.

51

50 Falls.			60 Falls.			70 Falls.			80 Falls.		
Fal.	Acres	Ro Fal. Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro Fal. Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro Fal. Fal.	Fal.	Acres	Ro Fal. Fal.
1		1 10.	1		1 20.	1		1 30.	1		2 0.
2		2 20.	2		3 0.	2		3 20.	2		3 0.
3		3 30.	3		4 0.	3		4 30.	3		4 0.
4	1	1 0.	4	1	2 0.	4	1	3 0.	4	2	0 0.
5	1	2 10.	5	1	3 20.	5	2	0 30.	5	2	2 0.
6	1	3 20.	6	2	1 0.	6	2	2 20.	6	3	0 0.
7	2	0 30.	7	2	2 20.	7	3	0 10.	7	3	2 0.
8	2	2 0.	8	3	0 0.	8	3	2 0.	8	4	0 0.
9	2	3 10.	9	3	1 20.	9	3	3 30.	9	4	2 0.
10	3	0 20.	10	3	3 0.	10	4	1 20.	10	5	0 0.
11	3	1 30.	11	4	0 20.	11	4	3 10.	11	5	2 0.
12	3	3 0.	12	4	2 0.	12	5	1 0.	12	6	0 0.
13	4	0 10.	13	4	3 20.	13	5	2 30.	13	6	2 0.
14	4	1 20.	14	5	1 0.	14	6	0 20.	14	7	0 0.
15	4	2 30.	15	5	2 20.	15	6	2 10.	15	7	2 0.
16	5	0 0.	16	6	0 0.	16	7	0 0.	16	8	0 0.
17	5	1 10.	17	6	1 20.	17	7	1 30.	17	8	2 0.
18	5	2 20.	18	6	3 0.	18	7	3 20.	18	9	0 0.
19	5	3 30.	19	7	0 20.	19	8	1 10.	19	9	2 0.
20	6	1 0.	20	7	2 0.	20	8	3 0.	20	10	0 0.
21	6	2 10.	21	7	3 20.	21	9	0 30.	21	10	2 0.
22	6	3 20.	22	8	1 0.	22	9	2 20.	22	11	0 0.
23	7	0 30.	23	8	2 20.	23	10	0 10.	23	11	2 0.
24	7	2 0.	24	9	0 0.	24	10	2 0.	24	12	0 0.
25	7	3 10.	25	8	1 20.	25	10	3 30.	25	12	2 0.
30	9	1 20.	30	11	1 0.	30	13	0 20.	30	15	0 0.
40	12	2 0.	40	15	0 0.	40	17	2 0.	40	20	0 0.
50	15	2 10.	50	18	3 0.	50	21	3 20.	50	25	0 0.
60	18	3 0.	60	22	2 0.	60	26	1 0.	60	30	0 0.
70	21	3 20.	70	26	1 0.	70	30	2 20.	70	35	0 0.
80	25	0 0.	80	30	0 0.	80	35	0 0.	80	40	0 0.
90	28	0 20.	90	33	3 0.	90	39	1 20.	90	45	0 0.
100	31	1 0.	100	37	2 0.	100	43	3 0.	100	50	0 0.
200	62	2 0.	200	75	0 0.	200	87	2 0.	200	100	0 0.

The compt of measured Land.

190 Falles

1 100 Falles

Fal.	Ac.	R Fa.	Fal.	Ac.	R Fa.
1	1	2 10	1	1	2 20
2	1	0 20	2	1	1 0
3	1	2 30	3	1	3 20
4	2	1 0	4	2	2 0
5	2	3 10	5	3	0 20
6	3	1 20	6	3	3 0
7	3	3 30	7	4	1 20
8	4	2 0	8	5	0 0
9	5	0 10	9	5	2 20
10	5	2 20	10	6	1 0
11	6	0 30	11	6	3 20
12	6	3 0	12	7	2 0
13	7	1 10	13	8	0 20
14	7	3 20	14	8	3 2
15	8	1 30	15	9	1 20
16	9	0 0	16	10	0 0
17	9	2 10	17	10	2 20
18	10	0 20	18	11	1 0
19	10	2 30	19	11	3 20
20	11	1 0	20	12	2 0
21	11	3 10	21	13	0 20
22	12	1 20	22	13	3 0
23	12	3 30	23	14	1 20
24	13	2 0	24	15	0 0
25	14	0 10	25	15	2 20
30	16	3 20	30	18	3 0
40	22	2 0	40	25	0 0
50	28	0 20	50	31	1 0
60	33	3 0	60	37	2 0
70	39	1 20	70	43	3 0
80	45	0 0	80	50	0 0
90	50	2 20	90	56	1 0
100	56	1 0	100	62	2 0
200	112	2 0	200	125	0 0

Of building & sclating.



Do not set down the manner nor the way, how to measure the Masons nor the Sclaiters workes, because I know not the new ground and manner thereof, but superceeds that to be done by a common sworn measurer of the best reputation and understanding, who is to measure all works justly in length and breadth according to some warrand and ground, whereby the owners of the works knowing the length and breadth of everie House or Wall, Door or Window, Roofe or Rin-roof, Storme-window, Ape-house, Easings, and Wind-skewes, and all other pieces of of work, they may resort to the Table here following, and find the just compt what everie particular piece of work extendeth unto in Roodes, Ells, and other small quantities, as is set down in manner following.

A Declaration of the Table

made to find the quantitie, that ariseth
upon all work and labour, that is
measured in length and
breadth.



His Table following is founded upon the Ell of measure, whereof thirtie six Ell is compted for a Rood of work, as is said here-tofore, it is set down in divers Columnnes. Each Columnne containing three parts: To wit, breadth of everie piece of work set down between the two small black

black lines that is between the end of a Columne, and the beginning of another Columne. The length is set down upon the left side of everie Columne, and the quantitie that riseth upon every length and breadth is in the broad roome against the length in the narrow: containing Roodes, Ells, and quarter Ells as they are tited upon the head of everie number, in the same manner as the former table. Now to find the compt of everie piece of work, you shal seeke the compt thereof, as the compt of measured land in the former table.

EXAMPLE OF MASONS WORK.

A Mason hath builded a wall of 90 Ells of length, and 3 Ells and a halfe Ell of height and thicknes: To know what it containes in the whole, you shal cast up the Columne of 3 Ell, and the Columne of halfe Ell, which are the Columnnes of the breadth, and seek the length 90 in everie one of them, you will find in the Columne of 3 Ells against the length 90 standing 7 Roodes 18 Ells, and in the Columne of a halfe Ell against 90 you will find 1 Rood 9 Ells. These being added together will make 8 Roodes 27 Ells, which is the quantitie of the foresaid wall.

EXAMPLE OF SCLATING.

A Sclater hath theiked a house of length 18 Ells, and of breadth 15 Ells and half Ell with 2 Apehouses, every one of them 3 Ells of length, and of breadth and deepeness compting both the sides 7 Ells: quarter Ell: To know their quantitie, you must seek every compt particularly: and first seek the compt of the house, in casting up the Columne 15 Ells of breadth, and the Columne of halfe a Ell. In the Columne of 15 Ells against the length 18, you will find 7 Roodes 18 Ells, and in the Columne of a halfe Ell against 18 you will find 9 Ells: These being added will make 7 Roodes 27 Ells. Then to find the quantitie of the Ape-houses, seek

seek the Columne of 7 Ells, and the Columne of a quarter Ell, which are the breadthes thereof. In the Columne of 7 Ells against the length 3, you will find 21 Ells. In the Columne of a quarter Ell against 3, you will find three quarters of an Ell. These will make 2 Ells three quarters of an Ell for each Ape-house. The quantitie of two Ape-houses, and the quantitie of the house being added together will extend to 8 Roodes, 34 Ells, and a halfe Ell for the quantitie thereof. And such like of all others.



EXAMPLE OF TAPISTRIE.

A Piece of Tapistrie is of length 6 Ells quarter Ell, and 4 Ell half Ell of breadth. To know the quantitie thereof by this Table, you shal seek the Columnes of 4 Ells, and the Columne of a half Ell, which are the breadth. In the Columne of 4 Ell against the length 6. you will find 24 Ells, and in the Columne of an half Ell, you will find against 6, standing 3 Ells: Now remember that the small measures of the length must be reckoned with the breadth, then seek the Columne of the small measure of the length, which is of a Quarter Ell, and against 4. you will find 1, Ell. Now you have an half Ell to be compted, and multiplied with the Quarter Ell, which are the small measures to find their quantitie, resort to this small Table here set down, and seek the one of the small measures at the head of the Table, and the other at the side thereof: and where they meet you will find the quantitie, as the Columne of quarter Ell, and the Columne of half Ell you will find the eight part Ell, or half quarter Ell at their meeting. These being added together will extend to 28 Ells and half quarter Ell, for the quantity of the said piece of Tapistrie, and so of all others: as you shall perceive by this Table in the next page following.

Table for Tapestry.

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{9}{8}$

The Compt of Building. and Sclaring.

57

El. Qu.	El. Qu.	El. Qu.	El. Qu.	El.
1	1	5	2	2
2	2	6	3	0
3	3	7	3	2
4	4	8	4	0
5	5	9	4	2
6	6	10	5	0
7	7	11	5	2
8	8	12	6	0
9	9	13	6	2
10	10	14	7	0
11	11	15	7	2
12	12	16	8	0
13	13	17	8	2
14	14	18	9	0
15	15	19	9	2
16	16	20	10	0
17	17	30	15	0
18	18	40	20	0
19	19	50	25	0
20	20	60	30	0
30	30	70	35	0
40	40	80	4	0
50	50	90	9	0
60	60	100	14	0
70	70		3	0
80	80		4	0
90	90		5	0
100	100		6	0
			7	0
			8	0
			9	0
			10	0
			11	0
			12	0
			13	0
			14	0

El.	Rood	El.	El.	El.	Rood	El.	Ro. El
30	1	24	90	7	18	4	20
40	2	8	00	8	12	5	25
50	2	28		4		6	30
60	3	12			4	7	35
70	3	42			8	8	4
80	4	16			9	9	19
90	5				10	14	20
100	5				11	19	21
	5				12	24	22
	5				13	29	23
	5				14	34	24
	5				15	3	
	5				16	8	
	5				17	13	
	5				18	18	
	5				19	23	
	5				20	28	
	5				21	33	
	5				22	2	
	5				23	7	
	5				24	12	
	5				25	17	
	5				26	22	
	5				27	27	
	5				28	32	
	5				29	37	
	5				30	42	
	5				31	47	
	5				32	52	
	5				33	57	
	5				34	62	
	5				35	67	
	5				36	72	
	5				37	77	
	5				38	82	
	5				39	87	
	5				40	92	
	5				41	97	
	5				42	102	
	5				43	107	
	5				44	112	
	5				45	117	
	5				46	122	
	5				47	127	
	5				48	132	
	5				49	137	
	5				50	142	
	5				51	147	
	5				52	152	
	5				53	157	
	5				54	162	
	5				55	167	
	5				56	172	
	5				57	177	
	5				58	182	
	5				59	187	
	5				60	192	
	5				61	197	
	5				62	202	
	5				63	207	
	5				64	212	
	5				65	217	
	5				66	222	
	5				67	227	
	5				68	232	
	5				69	237	
	5				70	242	
	5				71	247	
	5				72	252	
	5				73	257	
	5				74	262	
	5				75	267	
	5				76	272	
	5				77	277	
	5				78	282	
	5				79	287	
	5				80	292	
	5				81	297	
	5				82	302	
	5				83	307	
	5				84	312	
	5				85	317	
	5				86	322	
	5				87	327	
	5				88	332	
	5				89	337	
	5				90	342	
	5				91	347	
	5				92	352	
	5				93	357	
	5				94	362	
	5				95	367	
	5				96	372	
	5				97	377	
	5				98	382	
	5				99	387	
	5				100	392	

The Compt of Buil and Solaring

5

E R E . I E I . R E I I R I B E I I R E I I E I B E I .

19	4	27	3	33	13	4	12	23	8	11	7	2	33
20	5	0	4	1	8	14	4	24	14	8	24	3	12
21	5	9	5	1	19	15	5	0		1+2	9	3	27
22	5	18	6	1	30	16	5	12			10	4	6
23	5	27	7	2	5	17	5	24	1	14	1	4	21
24	5	0	8	2	16	18	6	0	2	28	2	5	0
	10	11	9	2	27	19	6	10	3	1	6	13	5
		10		3	2	20	6	24	4	1	25	4	5
1		10	11	3	13	21	7	0	5	1	34	15	6
2		20	12	3	24	22	7	12	6	2	12	6	6
3		30	13	3	35	23	7	24	7	2	26	1	7
4	1	4	14	4	10	24	8	0	8	3	4	8	7
5	1	4	15	4	21		13	10	9	3	18	9	7
6	1	14	16	4	32		10	3	32	2	8	12	8
7	1	24	17	5	7	1	13	11	4	4	10	21	8
8	1	34	18	5	18	2	26	2	4	24	22	9	9
9	2	8	19	5	29	3	1	3	13	5	2	23	9
10	2	18	20	6	4	4	1	16	14	5	16	24	0
11	2	28	21	6	15	5	1	29	15	5	30	0	0
12	3	2	22	5	26	6	2	6	16	6	8	1	1
13	3	12	23	7	11	7	2	19	17	6	22	1	1
14	3	22	24	7	12	8	2	32	18	7	0	2	2
15	3	32		7	9		3	9	19	7	14	3	3
16	4	6		10			3	2	10	7	28	4	4
17	4	16	1	12	11	3	3	35	21	8	6	5	5
18	4	26	2	34	12	4	4	12	22	8	20	6	6
19	5	0	3	1	0	13	4	25	23	8	34	7	7
20	5	10	4	1	12	14	5	2	24	9	12	8	8
21	5	20	5	1	24	15	5	15		10	9	4	9
22	5	30	6	2	0	16	5	28		10	4	16	10
23	6	4	7	2	12	17	6	5	1	15	11	4	11
24	6	14	8	2	24	18	6	18	2	30	12	5	12
		24	9	3	0	19	6	3	13	1	5	13	13
			10	3	12	20	7	8	4	1	24	4	14
1		11	11	3	24	21	7	21	5	2	3	15	15
2		22	12	4	0	22	7	34	6	2	18	16	16

El. Ro. El. El. Ro. El. El. El. Ro. El. El. El. Ro. El. El. Ro. El.

17	7	202	1	013	6	31	24	13	12	10	6	4	
18	8	03	1	1814	7	14		2	Elm	11	6	26	
19	8	164	2	015	7	33				12	7	12	
20	8	315	2	1815	8	16	1		21	13	7	34	
21	9	126	3	017	8	35	2	1	6	14	8	20	
22	9	287	3	1818	9	18	3	1	27	15	9	6	
23	10	88	4	019	10	14		2	12	16	9	28	
24	10	249	4	1820	10	25		2	33	17	10	14	
	17	E	10	5	021	11	36	3	18	18	11	0	
			11	5	1822	11	227	4	3	19	11	22	
1		17	12	6	023	12	58	4	24	20	12	8	
2		34	3	6	1824	12	249	5	9	21	12	30	
3	1	15	4	7	0	20	Elm	10	5	30	22	13	16
4	1	32	5	7	18			11	6	15	23	14	2
5	2	13	6	8	01	20	12	7	0	24	14	24	
6	2	3	7	8	182	1	4	13	7	21	13	Elm	
7	3	11	8	9	03	1	24	14	8	6		23	
8	3	28	9	9	184	2	8	15	8	27		10	
9	4	9	20	10	05	2	23	6	9	12	1	33	
10	4	26	21	10	186	3	12	17	9	33	4	20	
11	5	7	22	11	07	3	32	18	10	18	5	7	
12	5	24	23	11	188	4	16	19	11	36	6	30	
13	6	5	24	12	109	5	0	20	11	24	7	17	
14	6	22		12	10	5	20	21	12	9	8	4	
15	7	3		13	11	6	4	22	12	30	9	27	
16	7	20	1	012	6	24	23	13	15	1	5	14	
17	8	12	1	213	7	8	24	14	0	2	6	1	
18	8	18	3	1	214	7	28	12	Elm	3	7	24	
19	8	35	4	2	415	8	12	1		4	8	11	
20	9	16	5	2	3316	8	32	2	1	22	9	34	
21	9	33	6	3	617	9	16	3	1	8	10	21	
22	10	14	7	3	2518	10	04	2	30	3	11	8	
23	10	31	8	4	819	10	20	3	16	19	12	18	
24	11	13	9	4	2720	11	46	3	20	20	13	28	
	18	Elm	10	5	1021	11	24	7	4	24	13	3	
			11	5	2922	12	88		4	10	14	26	
			12	6	2223	12	09		5	32	14		



**ACT Anent the Price & Weight
of all Sort of Wheat-Bread, pro-
portionable to the Price of the
Wheat.**

THe Town of Edinburgh in the Year 1680 did put out a printed Table of the Rate & Weight of all sort of Wheat-Bread, of which they distinguish three Sorts, viz. The best Sort called White-Bread, the second Sort called Sour-Bread, and the third Sort called Mashloch-Bread. There is here set down a Table of the Weight of the 12 d. Loaff of all the said Sorts, according to the Price of the Wheat: which being Doubled, gives the Weight of the 2 sh. Loaff, and the Half thereof the Weight of the 6 d. Loaff.

TABLE

TABLE of the Poise and Weight of all Sort of Wheat-Bread, according to the Price of the Wheat.

	weight of the 12 d. Loaff of the best sort called Wheat- Bread.	weight of the 12 d. Loaff of the second sort called Sower- Bread.	weight of the 12 d. Loaff of the third sort called Mushloaf Bread.
lib. s. d.	l Po. Un. Dr.	l Po. Un. Dr.	l Po. Un. Dr.
3 0 0	2 2 5	3 1 12	3 14 9
3 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 10	3 5 4
4 0 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	2 14 4
4 10 0	1 8 14	2 1 2	2 9 6
5 0 0	1 5 0	1 12 8	2 5 10
5 10 0	1 4 5	1 11 1	2 1 13
6 0 0	1 2 10	1 8 13	1 15 0
6 10 0	1 1 3	1 6 14	1 12 9
7 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 5	1 10 10
7 10 0	0 14 14	1 3 13	1 0 18
8 0 0	0 14 0	1 2 10	1 7 4
8 10 0	0 13 2	1 1 8	1 5 14
9 0 0	0 12 6	1 0 8	1 4 10
9 10 0	0 11 2	1 15 10	1 3 8
10 0 0	0 11 3	0 14 14	1 2 9
10 10 0	0 10 10	0 14 2	1 1 10
11 0 0	0 10 3	0 13 9	1 0 15
11 10 0	0 9 11	0 12 14	1 0 0
12 0 0	0 9 5	0 12 6	0 15 7
12 10 0	0 8 15	0 11 14	0 14 13
13 0 0	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 14 4
13 10 0	0 8 4	0 11 0	0 13 12
14 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 10	0 13 4
14 10 0	0 7 11	0 10 4	0 12 13
15 0 0	0 7 7	0 9 14	0 12 5
15 10 0	0 7 3	0 9 9	0 11 15
16 0 0	0 7 0	0 9 5	0 11 10

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